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Parties Unite in Curb On Presidential Power

Action of House Ways and Means Committee in rejecting what would have been dictatorial power for the President indicates reassertion by Congress of its prerogative—Party unity is significant.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Congress is beginning to reassert its prerogatives.

The impetus is coming from both parties, not merely from the resurgent Republicans.

In the first legislative test since the elections, Congress is at once starting to show itself determined to exercise a more positive and influential role on the non-miilitary front of the war.

This is the most important meaning and the most important effect of the action of the House Ways and Means Committee in rejecting the request of President Roosevelt for virtually unlimited powers to suspend for the duration all tariff and immigration laws whenever they restricted the flow of war goods, information and persons.

A unanimous coalition of the Democratic and Republican members of the Committee brought this action about. There is significance in this unanimity.

No More Blank Checks

There is no foreseeing to what lengths this reassertion of congressional responsibility will take. It can be constructive; it can be hampering. It will depend on how Congress uses the responsibility it is reaffirming.

But it is an action which is headed in one direction. That direction is congressional refusal to enact more legislative blank checks for the President even in the field of wartime powers, which are already large. Instead, Congress now begins to show that it is disposed to take the President's wartime needs and objectives and tailor its own legislation to fit those needs and objectives.

This is exactly what the powerful House Ways and Means Committee did when it voted in secret session to table the bill giving new blanket authority to the White House and named a subcommittee of seven—four Democrats and three Republicans, a new ratio of minority representation reflecting the outcome of the elections—to devise a substitute measure with more specific and restricted authority.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman, explained that the Committee was agreed that the Administration-sponsored legislation was broader than appeared necessary, but emphasized that it was the unanimous opinion of the members that some legislation was both desirable and necessary.

Not the Need, but the Means

Thus the central issue raised is not the need of taking the action which the President has requested, but the necessity of giving the President such inclusive powers to accomplish his objectives.

The view of the Committee appears to be that if there is need for a further setting aside of peacetime laws, Congress should have the facts before it, decide which laws need to be suspended and do the suspending itself.

It is evident that the mood of the House Ways and Means Committee is the mood of Congress itself, and Mr. Doughton probably did not mistake the situation when he said that if the Administration's new blanket-powers bill went before the House as written it would be defeated.

A subcommittee will begin the drafting of its own bill Friday and on this committee will be Chairman Doughton; Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee; A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia; Knute Hill (D) of Washington; Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York; Roy O. Woodruff (R)

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

More Rations And Subsidies, OPA Head Says

N. E. Wartime Conference also told that civilian industries must be ready for drastic action.

More rationing and probably more government subsidies were indicated in Boston today by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator. He was one of the chief speakers at the first New England Wartime Conference, called to help the six states expand their war role and to clarify rationing of gasoline and fuel oil.

Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, as one of the speakers, warned that less essential civilian industry to prepare for "drastic chanegs."

Mr. McNutt forecast that 8,500,000 more war workers would be needed, and that they could not be had unless manpower was borrowed from civilian industries.

Mr. Henderson gave the conference these hints of the future:

"First, it is safe to say that we can look for an extension of rationing in 1943. I do not mean merely an extension of our present methods to an increasing number of articles.

"I mean new rationing techniques. One new technique, of course, is a system of point rationing for related groups of commodities. That system as you know will be applied to meat rationing when it starts this winter.

"Second, increased simplification and standardization will go hand in hand with price and rationing controls in 1943.

"Don't be surprised to find an increasing amount of grade labeling during the month sto come. We have set dollars and cents ceiling prices on victory model bicycles and for victory rubber heels. Those ceiling prices are determined on the basis of a fair return to the producer and they will continue to be set in that manner.

"During the months to come, we can expect to see an increasing number of so-called 'dollars and cents' coiling prices, setting by grade and zone top prices at the manufacturing or processing level. In many cases ceiling prices at subsequent levels will probably be based on a fixed margin over net cost for the various types and classes of retail stores.

"Despite your efforts to reduce costs, they are going to rise in many instances, despite the fact that both materials and labor have been stabilized. And who will absorb these costs? Wherever it is humanly possible they must be absorbed by industry. At the moment, industry is making sufficient profits to permit that absorption in a great many cases.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

French Driving North Against Rommel; 'Couple of Dozen' Allies Took Derna; Pétain Makes Laval Vichy Dictator

Marshal resigns all but semblance of power; fullest assistance to Axis expected.

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Fighting French sources forecast today a full military alliance between Germany and Vichy France granting the Axis the use of the 64 ships in the fleet at Toulon as one possible outcome of Pierre Laval's new dictatorial powers.

Such an alliance, if it develops, probably would follow a peace treaty between Germany and France releasing more than 1,000,000 French prisoners who likely would be recalled into French armed services, these sources suggested.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—Marshal Philippe Pétain's action in making Pierre Laval into a full-fledged dictator is believed here to mean Vichy diehards are now determined to go the limit in helping the Axis resist British and American forces advancing through North Africa.

The so-called "constitutional" acts signed by Marshal Pétain which confer on M. Laval full powers to make laws and issue decrees on his simple signature alone carries to its logical and extreme end the destruction of the last remaining vestiges of constitutional rule in France.

In effect, Marshal Pétain has under German pressure been obliged to step aside and leave M. Laval governing France as Hitler's "Gauleiter."

By appointing M. Laval at the same time as his successor, Marshal Pétain has made it plain he is now resigning all but the merest façade of authority into the hands of his chief henchman and co-conspirator.

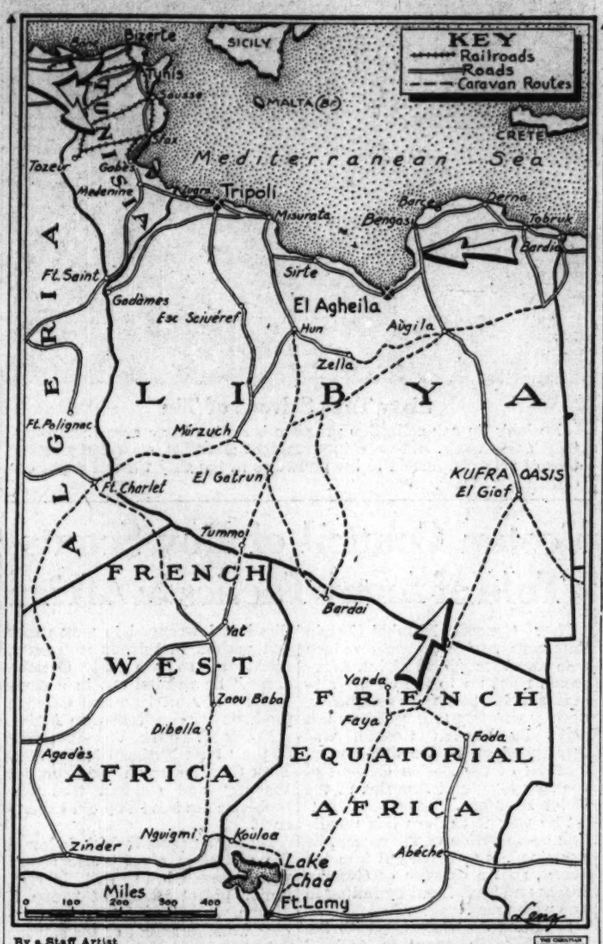
It remains to be seen, of course, what immediate use M. Laval will make of his dictatorial powers.

Revamping of Cabinet

According to reports reaching here from Vichy via Sweden and Spain, M. Laval plans to begin by clearing out of his Cabinet all lukewarm collaborationists and

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Text of statement by Pétain on new powers for Laval: Page 10.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Close In on Rommel

Arrows indicate three points from which Allied forces are converging on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army in North Africa. In the East, the British are 50 miles south of Bengasi. To the west, they are headed for Bizerte and Tripoli. From the south, Fighting French are reported pushing north from Fort Lamy in French Equatorial Africa.

Allies in Role of Liberators To Britons Held in Algeria

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MERS EL KEBIR, French North Africa, Nov. 16, Delayed—The Anglo-American expeditionary force in North Africa has a double role to play—conqueror and liberator.

This is a story of its activities as liberator.

The day the British and American flags were planted on the beaches of Algeria was a day of answered prayer for 1,000 or more Britons who had been interned in the French Protectorate. Their joy and gratitude provided a preview of the scenes that will undoubtedly follow on a much larger scale as the United Nations advance step by step through North Africa and into Europe on their mighty task of manumission.

I talked with many of these men shortly after we landed in Algeria.

They described Felix Cole, United States Consul in Algiers, as "our best friend." Mr. Cole did his best to alleviate the unhappy lot of these men who had undergone all sorts of hair-raising experiences before they began their interminable period of waiting here.

It was from radio receiving sets Mr. Cole had supplied that they first learned of the American landings that brought them freedom.

Their release followed the signing of the armistice.

To a man, these disarmed fighters are eager to get back into the fray. Their morale is unshaken.

As they stood around in a pathetic array of ill-fitting clothing and talked with newly-arrived British and American officers the men looked little like soldiers eager to get back into action. But the bright and determined gleam in their eyes belied their motley dress.

Thirty-eight of the men had been on a freighter which had been sunk by Axis bombers after completing a secret mission to Malta.

Some were survivors of the British destroyer Havoc which ran aground trying to avoid Mediterranean mine fields.

A few were RAF pilots who had

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Libyan town seized by handfull of soldiers and correspondents; roads mined.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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DERNA, Libya, November 16, Delayed—The Allies—a couple of dozen of us in all—have taken Derna.

The capture was successfully carried out by a small mixed force consisting of two armored car crews, one Czech observer, one RAF squadron leader, one British Army public relations officer and four war correspondents.

Here is how it happened:

We drove for hours along the Italian-Libyan highway via Bahria, winding through stony hill country beyond Gazala, without meeting anyone save wandering Arabs beside wrecked German and Italian vehicles that still line the ditches.

The earth between rocks suddenly became green; sometimes slopes were covered with groves of gnarled, stunted oak.

A sudden turning of the road brought us within sight of a toy-like Arab village cluster—white egg-shaped domes nesting in a verdant palm garden—but everything was utterly vacant and deserted, and two houses were on fire.

Enemy's Position Uncertain

Amid this eerie solitude we had little idea where our advanced armored forces were or whether the enemy was still around. Darkness was coming and we did not relish the prospect of a campaign by two armored cars alone.

We had heard vaguely that some advanced RAF units were up ahead inspecting big Axis airdromes at Martuba, prodding for mines, etc. For in this campaign of swift pursuit the United Nations air force keeps up the fight, harrying the retreating enemy far in advance of slower land forces.

And so we stumbled on an RAF aircraft detector unit who hospitably fed and sheltered us through a night of torrential rain.

In the morning we drove up to an airdrome consisting of four widely scattered fields, but all we located was a handful of rain-soaked Indian Ghurkas leading six even more bedraggled German prisoners—the crew of a forgotten "ack ack" battery.

Silhouetted against the gray sky in all directions were heaps of wrecked aircraft of every description while airdrome buildings were masses of charred ruins, all indicating the effect of intensive RAF raids during the period when this was the main Axis airdrome.

Driving Over Mines

Anxious to reach Derna, we floundered back through the mud to the tarred road, only to find it blocked off by two armored cars. The road, we were told, had been heavily mined and sappers were only just now clearing it. If we wanted to proceed until we caught up with them, and then follow along behind, we might get through.

So on we drove, every moment expecting a mine to send us skyhigh. We were not reassured when a few hundred yards down the road we found an armored car lying in the ditch, its front end a

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Force moves from Lake Chad to join Allies —British army opens Tunisia attack.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A large and well-equipped Fighting French force was reported to be moving north from the heart of Africa's waste lands at Lake Chad to join Allies converging on Marshal Rommel's army.

Of the northern Allied forces, the British Eighth Army was moving with its usual swiftness and had arrived at a point 50 miles south of the port of Bengasi. It was believed that they might by-pass such remnants of the Axis force as still remains at the port and cut off their retreat.

Of the Tunis fighting, the same absence of definite information that has clouded the movements of the Anglo-American force under General Eisenhower for several days continues. Reports of a northern force under the British General Anderson pushing to within 70 miles of the port of Bizerte appeared to indicate some movement — although premature reports early in the week had placed an Allied force at the gates of the city. Another force reported to be moving southeastward toward the Gulf of Gabés and Tripoli was not heard from.

Dispatches state that the pro-Allied French forces had become properly organized under Gen. Henri Giraud and already were scouting in front of the Allied forces or were fighting their way to join them.

That may mean that the political difficulties that suddenly arose to delay General Eisenhower's well-prepared coup are on the way to being overcome. The appearance of Pierre Etienne Flandin, Pierre Pucheau, and other strong Vichy elements in addition to Admiral Darlan in North Africa, however, appear to have complicated a movement that depends on rapidity for its success.

General De Gaulle's force from Lake Chad might help to straighten out the political difficulties, but it has a 900-mile trek ahead of it. However, the British are coming close to El Agheila, 400 miles East of Tripoli, where a narrow neck between sale marshes and the sea are likely to give Marshal Rommel his last opportunity for a stand. It will be surprising if the Nabi commander, under the continuous battering of all his lines from Tunis to Bengasi by Allied bombers, can keep his reduced army from defeat.

In the Southern Pacific, General MacArthur's men continued their pressure against the Japanese port of Buna on New Guinea. They were only 25 miles away, while the cooperating air force kept up its rain of bombs against the supporting bases of Lae and Salamaua. There was every prospect that the Australian-based forces soon would achieve one of the most considerable land victories of the war.

WLB Order Is Upheld; Air Bases Denied Axis?

The World's Day—November 19, 1942

Washington: President Backs WLB Order

Montgomery Ward and Company was directed by President Roosevelt to comply "without further delay" with a War Labor Board order that the mail order house include a "maintenance of membership" clause in its contract with an employee union. [Page 20.]

Rationing of cheese, butter, and fluid milk in larger cities of the United States appears "inevitable," according to officials, unless production can be stimulated. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said he believed farmers could not meet 1943 demands. Solutions proposed include federal subsidies or higher prices.

Price increases due to higher wages paid by industry with War Labor Board approval will be permitted by the Office of Price Administration "only when they are essential to the prosecution of the war."

A request by President Roosevelt for broad war powers to suspend tariff and immigration regulations was tabled by the House Ways and Means Committee. Members favored placing restrictions on the powers, but it was expected a compromise would be reached.

All sizes of truck trailers were banned from production by the War Production Board. Formerly trailers carrying 10,000 pounds or more could be made.

The War Production Board froze in the hands of their owners all machinery and equipment used by gold mines, which have been ordered closed. The mine owners will be required to file lists of their equipment with WPB, which will issue rules later for disposal of the machinery.

In Europe: Axis Denied Sea-Air Bases in Spain?

Spain has denied Germany sea and air bases, an unconfirmed Reuters report from Africa said.

Crew of a United States plane was interned after they had made a forced landing in Portugal, Paris Radio said.

All Jews in Hungary between 18 and 27 will be called up for compulsory labor in near future, Berlin Radio announced.

National: Coal Miners and Operators Disagree

United Mine Workers, led by John L. Lewis, President, and soft coal operators of the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference, headed by Charles O'Neill have failed to agree after long negotiations on a proposal for a six-day week for 400,000 bituminous miners.

In Salem, Ore., 38 men and six women in Oregon State Hospital for the Insane died after eating eggs that had been stored in tin containers. Four hundred additional patients were reported ill.

Canada: Selective Service Director Quits

Food supplies for Greece left Montreal today on two Swedish steamers —the Akka and the Arrowanga.

Elliott M. Little resigned as director of Canada's National Selective Service, charging "friction and obstructionism" virtually paralyzed organization. [Page 10.]

Africa: Egypt 'Promised Representation'

Egypt has been promised representation at postwar peace conferences, King Farouk I said in throne speech.

Sultan of Morocco pledged aid to American forces in radiocast.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, November 19, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 3, 4,	For Young People	16
Cennecticut Letter	4	Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	4
Daily Features Page	23	Radio Timetable	4
Editorials	24	Sports Page	15
Financial Page	17-19	Theater and Arts	14
		Women's Club Activities	4
		The Home Forum	12
		To Be Attractive (With German Translation)	
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	14
		Classified	20
		Restaurant (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Drastic Dimout Regulations Issued by Army for N. E. Coast

In its long-awaited crack-down on lights along the New England coast, the Army today issued a new set of drastic dimout regulations to wipe out winter skyglow and "reduce the dangers" of air attack,

A broad coastal belt, varying in width from three to 30 miles, and embracing the city of Worcester, Mass., will be dimmed out beginning one half-hour after sunset Nov. 30.

The new regulations include virtually all those formerly in effect and these features in addition:

1. Automobile headlights must be painted half black, or shielded, so that in either case the entire upper half of the beam is cut off. Auto speeds are reduced to 30 miles an hour at night.

2. Shopping districts must be plunged into gloom as only tiny, 15-watt bulbs eight feet apart are permitted in otherwise black store windows.

3. All street lights must be so shielded that illumination is thrown downward, and they "shall be reduced in wattage and number to the minimum consistent with their purpose."

4. Christmas and other holiday lights come under the heading of "outdoor illumination" and must be no brighter than 15 watts, and so covered that the cone of light given off "is directly downward and does not exceed 90 degrees."

5. All window curtains must be pulled down at least three-quarters of the way. If facing the sea, windows including doors and similar openings, must be completely blacked out.

Applied Widely

These new rules, carrying with them penalties up to $5,000 fines and a year's imprisonment for violation, apply to "all plants, installations, and establishments engaged in war production" except those run by the Federal government, which are nonetheless expected to conform.

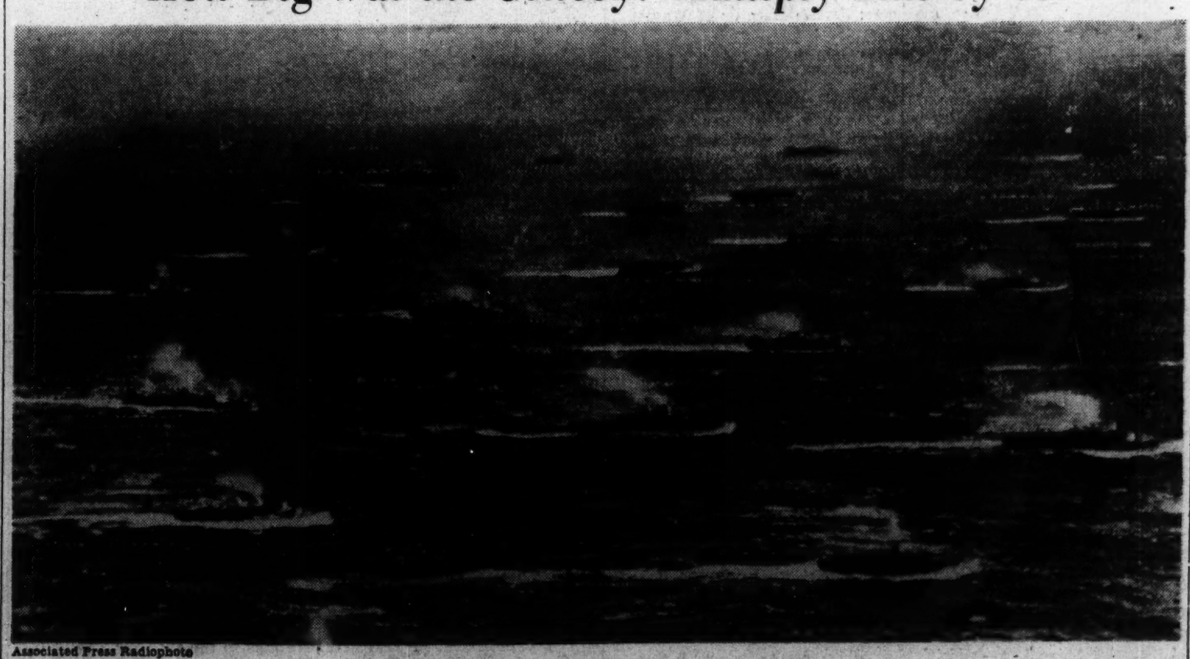
In addition to Worcester, which is nearly 50 miles from the Massachuetts coast, the following new cities are embraced in the dimout area: Bristol, Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, and Waterbury, Conn.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, declared in issuing the regulations that these and other large dimmed-out cities "could serve as air beacons for approaching enemy planes."

Lights shining upward from these communities and casting a sheen of skyglow could guide enemy

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

How Big Was the Convoy? Multiply This by 40



Associated Press Radiophoto

Anglo-American Expedition Nearing Africa

A small part of the huge American-British convoy shown as it plowed through a rough sea to carry war to French North Africa. Shortly after this picture was taken, Allied troops had opened a second front against Hitler by landing troops and equipment at three different points on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of the French colonies.

Allies in Tunisia:

British Army Opens Drive From Algeria

Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson's First Army drove on into Tunisia from Algeria at several points, according to British reports. The force was reported 70 miles from Bizerte, the big French naval base.

Moving ahead of General Anderson's ground forces, American and British parachutists were seizing vital airfields for use by follow-up units of the United States Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

The RAF laid down a bomb barrage for General Anderson's advance and engaged Axis bomber flights. United States Flying Fortresses attacked the Axis-held Bizerte airfield.

A motorized column of Fighting

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

McNutt in Boston Tells Civilian Industries to Be Ready for Drastic Changes

U. S. Court Overrules Wickard Suspension of Hub Wool Firm

Suspension of the registration with the Secretary of Agriculture under the Commodity Exchange Act of Nichols & Co., of Boston, dealers in wool top futures, as a future's commission merchant for a period of 90 days, was today set aside in an opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this district.

The case was remanded to the Secretary for further proceedings "not inconsistent with this opinion."

The suspension was ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture on Dec. 29, 1941. The opinion finds that the suspension was for three violations. "We have found that he was in error in punishing the partnership for corporate wrongs," the opinion sets forth.

A complaint was issued Feb. 14, 1941, by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act against Nichols & Co., Inc., called the corporation, and against Nichols & Co., called the partnership, the opinion states.

The complaint charged in part that the "partnership was an instrumentality of the corporation," and in conducting its business acted as agent for the corporation; that the corporation "did manipulate the price of October, 1940, wool top futures;" that the corporation refused to grant access to certain of its records relating to purchases as well as holdings of spot wool and wool top futures.

A hearing was held before the referee who found that while they refused access to records required to be kept open, the corporation was not guilty of being undersegregated. The Secretary of Agriculture adopted substantially the conclusions of the referee and ordered the registration of the partnership suspended.

"We believe that the Secretary of Agriculture was in error as a matter of law in treating the partnership and the corporation as one and the same business," the opinion found, "instead of placing responsibility upon the parent, there is an attempt to attribute the wrong of the parent to the subsidiary."

Yale Men in Physical Clash Give Exhibit of Army Fitness

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP)—In an affair that made the traditional collegiate sophomore-freshman scrap look like a lawn festival by comparison, some 50 Yale students who have been undergoing a special wartime physical training program put on a realistic demonstration of commando tactics last night, using fists, feet and perhaps even teeth.

Assembled in Pierson Sage Square under the direction of Robert J. K. Kiphuth, swimming coach and authority on physical conditioning, and Eddie O'Donnell, wrestling coach, the students divided into "Army," "Navy" and "Marine" groups, each choosing the branch of service with which he has enrolled as a reserve.

The "Marines" occupied the summit of a slight elevation while the "Army" and "Navy" charged from two sides. Combatants all wore slacks and sweat shirts and tried to identify themselves by constantly yelling the name of the branch of service to which they belonged. However, a sock in the jaw was the most effective means by which a battler learned whether the man next to him was friend or foe.

It was impossible to tell who won, but no serious casualties were reported.

The fighters, using jiu jitsu tactics and other maneuvers they have learned, were left mainly to their own devices.

The battle was a feature of the closing week of a three-months' conditioning course. Also on the program are strength and endurance tests in which combat teams will vie, swimming, manual labor and a 25-mile cross-country run.

The purpose of it all was summed up by Mr. Kiphuth thus:

"The Army has no time to waste on the man who is out of condition. If he cannot march 15 or 20 miles with a pack and rifle, he is just left by the side of the road, and no man likes that. In the Army from the very first it's a matter of survival, and we mean to have our men survive."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "Mediaeval Art" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page—14
Radio Timetable: Page—4.

• Market, Eighth, Filbert Seventh . . . Philadelphia

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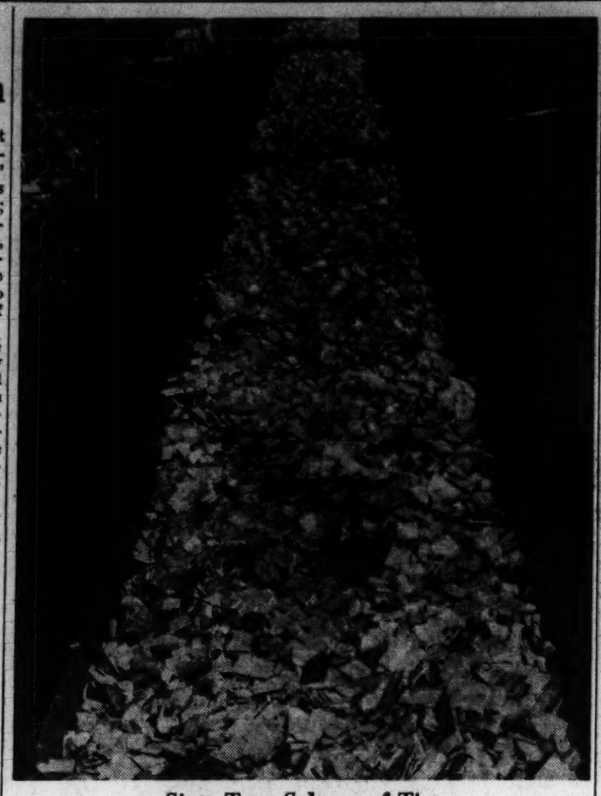
"Formula" Slips, $1.98
White or tearose rayon crepe. 32 to 40, 31½ to 37½.

"Miss Swank" Pajamas, $3.95
Two-piece! Floral print rayon crepe in white, blue or tearose. 32 to 40.

Lacy-Top Gowns, $2.95
Shirred-to-midriff style! Tearose or blue rayon crepe. 34 to 40.

Lit Brothers—Second Floor, Center



Sixty Tons Salvage of Tin

Boston's tin-can collection program is rolling in an ever-increasing tempo this week. Here are three freight gondolas, each carrying 20 tons of tin cans, loaded to the gunwales at the City tin-can depot on Cummings Street.

Boston Council of Boy Scouts Told of Army Tactics in Africa

How General Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps provided safe escort for British Eighth Army scouts right up to the enemy airdrome which they were assigned to destroy was told to Boy Scouts last night by Gordon Gaskill, war correspondent, at the 31st annual meeting of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America at the Hotel Bradford.

The way to achieve this unwitting co-operation of the enemy, he explained, is to drive out into the desert, spot a caravan of German trucks and bluff it out by falling in line with them.

Speaking on "Scouting with the British Eighth Army in Africa," Mr. Gaskill described how on one occasion a group of men succeeded in destroying 27 planes in an enemy airdrome, which they had entered escorted by a line of enemy trucks. "Within four nights the same group returned to destroy 24 additional airplanes."

He spoke of the excellence of some of the German equipment, saying that "A German tent is in some ways better than an American one. The German tent contains a place for money and keys, three windows with msquito netting, and even a clothesline inside. German bread is better packed for the fighting forces than our bread. It is sliced and wrapped in wax paper and packed in tins. It is fresher, therefore, so we eat German bread," he pointed out in a comparison of American and German products for servicemen in Africa.

Frank M. Totton, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York City, spoke on "Scouting for Victory" and stressed that new problems are solved by old experience.

During a pageant which followed the addresses a certificate award was presented to Will Merrill, senior patrol leader of Troop 8, Milton, who did 57 hours of voluntary work in behalf of the salvage drive, and in helping to arrange a display for the New England Office of Civilian Defense.

Boston Red Cross Greatly Steps Up Force and Output

Boston Red Cross activities have been stepped up since Pearl Harbor to four times the number of volunteers and three times the number of hours offered, reported Joseph R. Hamlen, chapter chairman, before the annual meeting yesterday at headquarters on 17 Gloucester Street.

Dividing his report into two categories—before and after Pearl Harbor,—Mr. Hamlen said that the Red Cross preparedness program had greatly magnified the scope of chapter activities even before the Japanese struck in the Pacific.

Volunteers increased from 15,000, doing 1,341,352 hours of work last year, to a current total of 63,573 volunteers giving 4,045,115 hours of their time, Mr. Hamlen said. Time given by these workers—computed on an unskilled labor basis of 50 cents an hour—was the equivalent of a cash gift in excess of $2,000,000, he added.

In meeting the drastic changes in living and home problems posed by national mobilization, the case load for the year jumped from 2,906 to 12,056 and financial relief soared from $2,533 to $9,241.

Nearly 4,000 individuals sent messages to their families and friends in enemy lands through the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, Switzerland, and the chapter sent 1,218 prisoner-or-war packages to American servicemen captured by the Axis.

Massachusetts Farmers Protest Truck Gas Cut

Protest against arbitrary cutting of gasoline rations for farm trucks on a mileage basis by the Office of Defense Transportation was voiced in a resolution passed yesterday by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation. The Federation held its twenty-first annual meeting at Worcester.

The resolution further urged that each certificate of war necessity applied for by a farmer should be passed upon individually by the transportation committee of the local county farm board. Discussion and testimony at the meeting disclosed that cuts in gasoline rations would mean widespread shortages. One farmer explained that the ration allotted him would prevent his cutting cordwood for fuel, as he had planned, and would also greatly hamper his farm work next spring.

The meeting elected these officers: Joseph Decatur of Wayland, President; Carlton I. Pickett of South Hanson and Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw of Grafton, Vice-Presidents, and Howard S. Russell, Secretary-Treasury.

The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau elected Mrs. Hope Esterbrook of Dudley, President; Mrs. Alfred Lunn of Halifax, Vice-President, and Mrs. Phyllis Pomeroy of Longmeadow, Secretary-Treasurer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW WARMER

For all New England: Colder tonight.

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight with temperature below freezing in exposed places. Light wind.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:50 p. m., height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 10:51 p. m., height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday at 5.49 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Army Issues Dimout Rules For N. E. Coast

Continued from Page 1

navigators to their targets for many minutes before a blackout would be practicable, he indicated.

This was the first time an official had attributed to the New England dimout any purpose other than the reduction of skyglow to protect shipping from submarines.

The three reasons for dimming out are now these:

"For the protection of commerce. . . .

"For the prevention of enemy action against our shores,

"And . . . to reduce the dangers from hostile air operations."

Action in New England followed closely on the heels of a new dimout order issued for New York, New Jersey, and Delaware Nov. 16. Similar rules are expected in other Service Commands extending the rest of the way down the Atlantic Coast. The Pacific Coast has been dimmed out for more than a month.

Indicating new seriousness behind the regulations, and intention to enforce strict compliance, General Miles said that in addition to the other penalties to which a violator is subject, such an offender is liable to immediate expulsion from the entire Eastern Military Area.

The rules apply from one-half hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise each night for the duration of the war, unless rescinded or amended.

In tracing the area affected, the Army has followed major highways to a large extent. In Maine, the western boundary of the dimout area is U. S. Route 1, with but few deviations. The City of Eastport is included.

Dimout in N. H.

In New Hampshire, Route 9 is the principal boundary, applying from the Maine border to Dover. From there, the line is formed by portions of Ruotes 108, 111, and 128.

In Massachusetts, all of Metropolitan Boston, all of the Lawrence-Lowell area, and the entire southeastern corner involving Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, and Cape Cod are included. The western boundary of the dimout area includes Route 110 from Lowell to Chelmsford, Route 24 to Sudbury, and Route 126 from South Framingham to the Rhode Island Border.

In Rhode Island and Connecticut, the area is bounded by a line running roughly parallel to the shores of Long Island Sound (Route 80 and the Merritt Parkway). It also includes the several large Connecticut cities mentioned above.

A summary of the regulations may be made as follows:

1. All lights visible from the sea, of whatever kind (except automobile headlights), must be extinguished or else shielded "so that no gleam or reflection" can be seen from the water.

2. All outdoor advertising and display signs must be extinguished; and all exterior lights used either for manufacturing or protective purposes must be "reduced in intensity and number to a minimum" and shielded so that all light is thrown downward.

3. "Fires, flashes, or glow from industrial processes" must be so shielded as to minimize the light thrown upward. Outdoor fires of other sorts are prohibited. Skylights must be painted black or otherwise rendered opaque.

4. With regard to automobiles:

"a. The upper half of each headlight lens shall be completely obscured by black paint, tape, or other opaque material.

"b. Automotive vehicles shall be operated at a speed not in excess of 30 miles an hour [during dimout hours].

"c. In thickly settled communities the lowest beam in the headlight system should be used.

"d. All parked automotive vehicles shall have all lights, except parking and tail lights, extinguished."

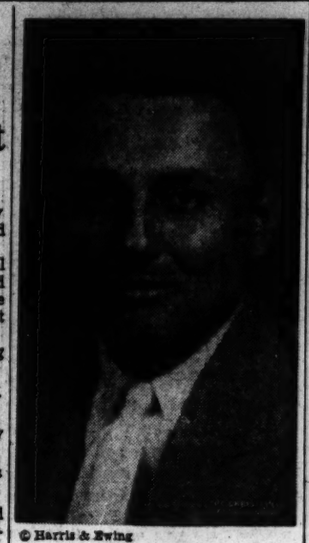
5. Similar regulations are in effect for railroad trains, street cars, and busses; for parking lot, gas station, playground and amusement center lighting; and "all other out-of-door lights" except official maritime or aerial navigation and railroad signal lights. The general requirement is that no beam be visible above a horizontal plane passing through the source of light, and no bulb stronger than 40 watts (often, 15 watts) may be used.

6. With regard to the special problem of store windows, proprietors may arrange one of two things:

a. They may close off show windows from the inner portion of the store, and then light those windows with widely spaced 15-watt bulbs; or,

b. If the show window is not partitioned off from the rest of the store, they must cover up the opening through which inner lights shine and leave only a one-foot crack of light indicating they are open for business.

Doors of commercial establishments must be three-quarters covered with screening, leaving only the bottom quarter light.



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Leon Henderson
Federal Price Administrator

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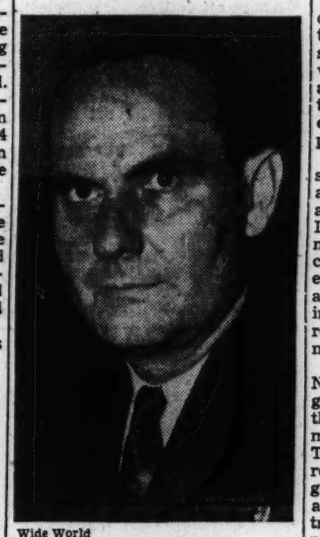
Paul V. McNutt
Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.



Wide World

William L. Batt
Vice Chairman of the National War Production Board.

Roosevelt Praises N. E. Effort

President Roosevelt declared the New England war record "magnificent" in a message to the New England war conference here today. The President said:

It is with real pleasure that I send my greetings to the First New England War Conference.

New England's war record has been magnificent. Your community was among the first to understand the full implications for America of the tragic events of 1940. The citizens of New England knew then that we must prepare ourselves swiftly and thoroughly against the day when our own country might have to withstand aggression. They were quick to convert their factories to the production of weapons of war, and quick to organize civilian defense measures which became a model for the nation. Each New England State undertook to develop these productive and defensive capacities to the fullest extent. The result should be a source of pride to the whole region.

It has not been achieved without change and sacrifice. Wartime living has inevitably raised new issues affecting every area of life in the community. In an attempt to define those problems and develop solutions for them, New England has again taken the initiative. It has chosen to discuss these matters in open, democratic forum to which all elements of the wartime community—government, armed services, private enterprise, and the people—can contribute.

The free exchange of ideas through regional discussion can be of first value to the conduct of our war. It can also pave the way for that community co-operation which must lie at the foundation for the better world we are resolved to create out of this war. I should like to see this War Conference so successful that New England again will have offered a model to the nation.

Please extend my warmest greetings to the six New England Governors with whom it was my privilege recently to discuss important aspects of the war effort and whose wise counsels will, I am confident, make a constructive contribution to the First New England War Conference.

The President's message was read to the conference by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, who serves as the conference chairman.

400 Navy Recruits Parade in Boston

To the stirring notes of "Anchors Aweigh" and the cheers of thousands of noonday shoppers lining downtown Boston streets today, 400 volunteers for the United States Navy from Quincy marched to the South Station as part of Boston's first public observance of the naval victory in the Solomon Islands.

Ticker tape and torn paper fell from the windows of high buildings reminscent of visits of great heroes. Only this time the "heroes" were leaving the city for entrainment to some naval training station. Members of the recruits' families, their friends and distant relations marched side by side with them to the station.

The new volunteers were mostly in the 18 to 20-year old class, having been inducted at the recruiting station in Quincy Square.

Draft Looms to Boost Work In War Plants of the Nation

Continued from Page 1

In thos cases, where the 'squeeze' of increasde costs is so great as to hinder production of essential civilian goods, the government can do one of several things.

"It can raise celing prices and allow those increased costs to spiral upward throughout our industrial structure; it can simply turn its back and allow the industry to go out of business for the duration; or it can subsidize.

"Experience has proved over and over again that subsidy, carefully administered and sparefully used—is the cheapest, and best way to slove the problem of increased costs under a system of rigid controls. There is another method of holding down costs and that is through standardization and simplification."

Terming the fuel oil shortage situation in New England as "completely perilous," the Governors of the six northeastern States following a conference which preceded the Council meeting today sent an urgent appeal to government officials in Washington for immediate relief.

The conference was attended by Mr. Henderson, and was held in the office of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, at the State House. Also attending the conference were local OPA, and OWRA officials and members of the Mass. Commission of Public Safety.

At the conclusion of the conference, which adjourned at 12:30 for the Governors to attend the luncheon meeting of the N. E. Council at the Hotel Statler, the following telegram was sent by the Governors to Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the WPB and Joseph B. Eastman of the Director of ODT.:

"We feel it imperiative again to call to your attention the perilous situation regarding the supply of fuel oil for New England," at the present time only about ⅓ of last year's consumption is coming in. This amount is utterly insufficient for our minimum needs and far below our rationed quota.

"Inventories in storage, plus daily deliveries, will not last through January. Unless available supply here can be increased we will be faced during January with a serious curtailment of industry, the closing of many business places, endangering the health of our people because of cold homes.

"People are misled by optomistic statements from different bureaus and local dealers and believe that a ration card will insure them oil. It will not, unless shipments immediately and substantially increase. We most earnestly urge that energetic and united action by all agencies concerned towards meeting the situation be taken and a realistic statement of the seriousness be given to the public."

Another telegram was sent to New England Senators and Congressmen urging them to do all in their power to prevent postponement of national gasoline rationing. The telegram urged the elected representatives in Washington to give consideration to the necessity and the proper Federal Administrative agencies being given complete power to allocate petroleum products, as is already the case with other vital commodities.

In a prepared statement issued to the press, the New England governors said: "This morning's conference leaves us with every reason to expect a completely perilous fuel oil shortage. We received no encouragement whatever to be optimistic.

"We appreciate the ever-changing military needs, as new fronts are opened. The situation thus becomes ever more critical. Business establishments may have to be closed, and homes may be dangerously cold.

"The one definite step which can be taken is for every industrial and domestic oil user who can do so to convert to coal. Any person who tells consumers that they can get adequate oil is misleading our people.

"Federal officials have assured us that iron and steel for making grates and stokers are now available. We have been informed that WPB restrictions have been adjusted to expedite the conversion program. Any person having difficulty in getting priorities on material should communicate with the nearest WPB office.

"Those who can convert and don't face being cut off from any oil supply. All must convert and do so now. Our war production and the health of our people are at stake."

The statement was signed by Governors Robert O. Blood, of New Hampshire; William L. Wills of Vermont; Sumner Sewall of Maine; Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, and Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard of Connecticut representing Robert A. Hurley.

"I am going to tell you bluntly," he declared, "that if the war can be won without whatever you are making, it is only common sense to get ready for drastic changes."

Pointing to the concentration of civilian industry in England, where in many lines only enough plants have been left operating to produce a minimum of goods and the balance have been closed, he commented:

"I do not say that we shall do this over here. But I do say that it is only common sense to prepare yourselves."

William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the National War Production Board, analyzed for the conference the business side of war. The greatest peril of any nation, he said, was that its war preparation and execution might be in the hands of a management afflicted with an outmoded habit of mind. He called for open-minded research and imagination.

After outlining the other needs of war management, he concluded:

"In America we must now turn back the years of civilizing influence and steadily increasing standard of living. We must temporarily become poor again, and do it voluntarily.

"We must become hard, business-like, disciplined, efficient warriors. The will to do the task simply must be acquired as it transcends all other considerations, including that of the materials of war."

Mr. McNutt estimated that the non-defense workers who numbered 30,000,000 in December of 1940 would number only 19,000,000 by December of 1943.

He predicted that 3,000,000 more women workers would be employed before the end of next year.

"Women, as British experience has proved, can do 80 per cent of all war jobs. They can perform many operations better than men," he said. "Little by little, reluctance to hire women is giving way to a realization that here, of all things, is the unappreciated sex.

"Employers in past years have sometimes built up impressive health and accident records by physical standards of employment that would have been the envy of the Marines. Such hiring practices cannot be maintained. Every worker must be used for what he has—not disqualified for his limitations.

"Connecticut employers, I might add in this respect, have already made an impressive demonstration of the use of handicapped workers.

"Age must no longer be a barrier to employment.

"Prejudice and discrimination which limits the use of Negroes must go down. There are more Negroes employed today—both absolutely and proportionately—than ever before in our history.

Compulsory labor controls may come, either by executive order or legislation, Mr. McNutt indicated. Whatever controls may be adopted, the job to be done will remain the same.

"It will still be a matter of recruitment and training," he concluded, "of using every man-hour of labor at the workers' best and highest skill, of reducing absenteeism, of increasing the number of women workers, of doing the things that are being done—but doing them more intensively."

Better organization of the centralized controls that have been set up by the Federal Government in civilian affairs is needed, Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, declared in opening the wartime conference.

Mr. Flanders, who is President of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., also urged that more preparation be made by Government and business for postwar rebuilding.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, Boston, told the conference that the "Navy is very conscious of all that we owe to New England in fighting spirit, tradition, personnel and material."

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. . . in 6 minutes of cool comfort
The wonderful development after years of research is faster, safer, more comfortable than any other wave you know. Actually only 6 minutes on the head. Your curls will be more lovely and hair more lustrous—no dry or brittle ends. All the hair needs is a little combing and coaxing to coil all curls into place.

Boston's Air Raid Test Next Sunday to Have Everything but the Bombs

High School 'Boy Casualties' To Put Wardens to Stiff Test

Boston will stage an air raid with "everything but the bombs" this Sunday, Nov. 22 at 3 p. m. in a severe test of the Hub's year-old civilian defense organization.

From 15,000 to 30,000 Air Raid Precaution workers will be drilled by Army officers connected with the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense to see how well prepared they would be if an enemy blitz struck this seaport and manufacturing center.

More than 700,000 Sunday residents and visitors in the Hub will participate in the daylight air raid test between 3 o'clock, when the sirens sound the alarm, and 3:15 p. m., when the all-clear is given.

With high school boys playing "casualties," and simulated fire and high explosive "incidents" occurring over the City, ambulances, fire engines, and demolition trucks will rush through the streets to do their "rescue work." Umpires will judge their efficiency and speed.

Similar tests of civilian defense organizations have been staged in several-score New England communities in previous months, but officials of the Office of Civilian Defense believe this will be the largest yet held.

First Call at 2:40 p. m.

Air raid sirens will first blast the "call of the V"—three dots and a dash—at 2:40 p. m. in a signal for ARP workers to get on the job. Following arrival of "enemy planes," at 3 o'clock, and the all-clear, at 3:15, rescue work will continue until 4:15, just as it would if fires were raging from incendiary bombs and victims were buried beneath the rubble of bombed buildings.

Original, tentative plans by which the 40 cities and towns neighboring Boston were to have been included in the drill were abandoned to confine it to the Hub.

"Command Post Exercises," similar to those planned for Sunday, have been staged on a smaller scale in each of the 12 report center districts of Boston during the past six weeks.

New England OCD has disclosed that these local tests, and others like them in Maine, Connecticut, and New Hampshire communities, are leading toward state-wide "CPX games" and finally a giant, all-New England drill.

As the sirens wail the alarm, umpires in flag-flying automobiles will drive to previously-selected spots and hand sealed envelopes to the warden on the spot.

In the envelope, an incident will be described. Perhaps incendiary bombs have been sown in the area; perhaps poison gas is spread; perhaps a demolition bomb has landed, destroyed a building, broken the water main, and trapped a family in the ruins.

The warden will be expected to go into action exactly as he would do in the "real thing." He will telephone the report center, unless wires are downed, in which case he will dispatch a courier. Auxiliary police and firemen, as needed, will be sent to the spot. First aid squads will bring ambulances and stretchers, carry off the boy "casualties."

Over the entire performance, trained umpires will keep close watch. They are instructed to time everything the warden does, watch his reactions, even rule as to whether or not he "enunciates clearly" over the telephone.

Umpiring Will Be Thorough

Indicative of the thoroughness with which the umpiring is to be done, the umpire must answer these questions:

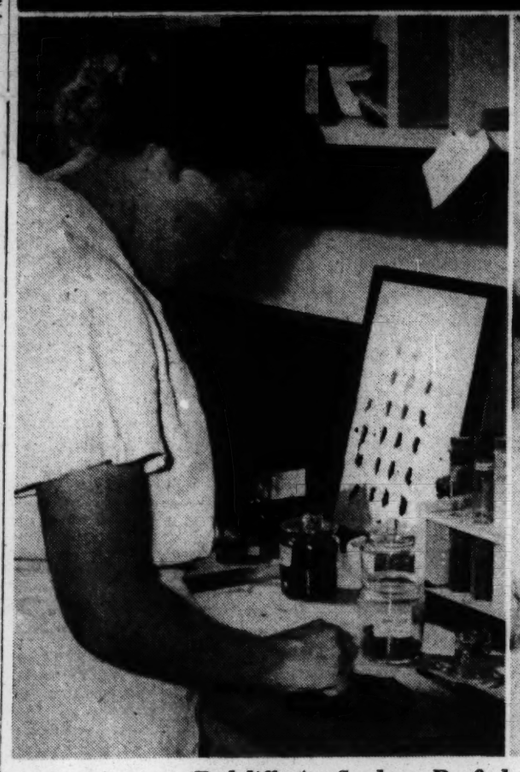
1. Does he return immediately to the scene of the incident?
2. Does he render first aid if advisable?
3. Does he, if the incident calls for such action, warn occupants of adjoining homes or initiate evacuation procedures?
4. Does he, when equipment and personnel arrive, direct them to the scene, give them additional information not contained in his report?
5. Does he telephone in fragmentary messages promptly?

When the test has been completed, Boston should know the following vital facts about its civilian defense organization:

How quickly and efficiently its ARP workers can do their job—and thus, by implication, whether or not training programs are adequate.

Whether or not the new master control center has learned the technique of "mutual aid," by which one section of the city comes to the aid of another which cannot meet a certain type of emergency with its own ARP forces and equipment.

How well the general public has learned a year's lessons in the elements of self-protection during an air raid.



Radcliffe Art Students Profit by the Old Masters

Top: Prof. Arthur Pope discusses painting techniques in the workshop with two of his students, Ygerne Gaetz '43 of Shelton, Conn., and Winifred Cochrane '43 of Baltimore, Md. Lower left: Miss Annabelle Storey, a student graduated under the new accelerated program, of New York, mixes egg tempera for one of her paintings. Egg tempera is a colloidal substitute for oil in paint mixing and originated with Masters who used it during the Renaissance. Lower right: Following the procedure of the Renaissance, students made a figure drawing copied from one of the Masters. From this drawing they made a painting, improvising a landscape, working up their own color scheme. This painting, done by a Radcliffe art student, was taken from a figure drawing by Raphael.

Technique of the Old Masters Studied

Advanced students in painting at Harvard University and Radcliffe College are initiating a new workshop at Radcliffe dedicated to the thesis that a thorough knowledge of the techniques of masters of other ages will increase understanding of the problems of modern painters.

Under Prof. Arthur Pope and George Stout, the students explore the methods of many different ages of the 15th centupry Italians and Flemings, the rich methods of the Venetians, the painstaking Dutch masters, or the free technique of the Baroque and Rococo, and then analyze the hybrid methods used today.

Hidden on the fourth floor of the Fogg Museum are well equipped laboratories where the students practice the techniques of old masters, probing the secrets of the vibrant flesh painting of Botticelli and Pierro della Francesca, or learning to handle their colors in the clear and logical manner of Vermeer. They experiment with the fresco technique used by Michelangelo.

Leaning against the wall now is a reproduction of the head of a Sibyl (done by one of the Radcliffe students). At close range the effect of contrasting red, green and brown paints, combined with the incised lines of the important features and the flowing hair is startling, but seen at a distance the colors blend to give a full plastic effect.

In Titian Style

At the front of the room now stands a large portrait which a student is doing as part of her honors thesis. It is a portrait of her husband, done after the style of Titian.

Another student is working on a seascape in the manner of the 17th century Dutch painters, and in another stury, treating the same subject in the technique of Winslow Homer.

In the large window-walled rooms, the students make their own gesso panels, mix egg tempera, and study the composition of oils and the possibilities of the difftrent paint mediums. Unable to get oil of the same rich quality that Titian probably used, one girl thickened linseed oil herself on the roof of the Museum last summer, processing it in the sun.

In the space of two or three years, the students have become acquainted with the art of many ages, and even more important, how each period has worked out its painting problems. In their first courses, they study tone relations, and the intensity and value of colors. From the Chinese, they learn of expressive line; from the Persian carpets, the principles of design and color. They are shown the difference between good and bad use of color and line and are taught to analyze each. From many exercises they learn to distinguish between the original work of masters, and that of imitators and apprentices.

Expressing Space

They study the different means of expressing space as practiced by the Chinese, the Egyptians, the masters of the Renaissance, and finally by the modern painters, always combining the history of the period with the technique used. Never are they allowed to become too engrossed in the methods alone, but are made to keep in mind the cultural background of each type of art and how it affected the ideals of the artist, and how the technique suited the ideal.

Following this thorough groundwork, the students learn to draw in the intricate manner of Schoengauer or Durer. Later they use the freer style of Rubens' drawing, and then combine the brush and pen technique after the manner of Tiepolo.

"Although the work done here," Professor Pope says, "is intended primarily to give greater critical insight and judgment rather than a professional training, it embodies the fundamental practices of the master and apprentice system of the Renaissance, and provides a well-rounded training and a balanced background for any artist."

Here an academic training is supplemented by an active and creative study. Knowledge of the mediums of different artists and their purpose helps the students to avoid a haphazard, imitative style, and inspires them to do original work. Perhaps from this kind of workshop will come a new American artist. There surely will come from it men and women better equipped to understand and cope with the problems of painting of tomorrow.

United Fund Drive On As Quarters Open

Headquarters of the United War Fund opened yesterday afternoon at 70 Federal Street, formerly the office of Lee, Higginson & Co. At approximately 4 o'clock, Charles C. Cabot, Chairman of the Fund cut the ribbons barring the entrance and officially opened the premises where fund operations will be carried on.

The goal of the fund will be $7,800,000, he anonunced, $200,000 above last year's drive. In spite of the difficulties which rationing and other war conditions have laid in the path of such a drive, Mr. Cabot affirmed his confidence that the sum would be raised if not exceeded. Already, he said, indications were that donors were ready to give even more than they did last year.

Demands for the fund were greater than ever, he said, especially in the needs of the United Service Organizations which is a member of the fund. The war relief activities of the 10 United Nations present a strong demand for aid, also, he declared, one which cannot be overlooked nor slighted.

The opening of the premises followed a military and civic parade which began at City Hall. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin were speakers with Mr. Cabot, and present also were high ranking officials of Army, Navy, and Coast Guard.

The slogan of the campaign will be "Give Enough Soon Enough." There was a showing of the campaign film, "Everybody's War."

Stated purposes of the campaign are as follows:

To back up our fighting men.

To strengthen the faith and hopes of our allies.

To meet human need here at home.

To maintain the health and spirit of war workers.

To win this war on the fighting fronts and on the home front.

To preserve the essential values of American life in a world at war.

To meet these requirements the Greater Boston United War Fund needs:

For the Greater Boston Community Fund, $5,488,064.

For the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, $1,090,287.

For special war activities, including War Prisoners' Aid Committee and the American Social Hygiene Association, $333,843.

For United Nations Relief Fund, for the work of relief associations aiding the Chinese, Russians, Dutch, British, Polish, Greeks, Norwegians, Fighting French, Yugoslavs and Czechs, $887,806.

The total, $7,800,000.

Financial Aid For Enemy Aliens

Under his emergency wartime powers Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has authorized assistance and relief by the State to enemy aliens, "who may be in need as a result of detention or other restrictive action."

The executive order said the assistance would be handled through the Department of Public Welfare, local welfare boards, or such agents as the Commissioner of Public Welfare may designate in cases approved by the Federal Government.

The order also declared that such assistance would be held confidential, and that it would not affect "the acquistion or retention of settlement rights" in the State by aliens receiving emergency assistance.

Books Banned by the Nazis Are Shown at Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 19—A display of volumes banned by the Nazis in Germany and in occupied countries, which Miss Flora B. Ludington, librarian of Mount Holyoke College, has assembled in Williston Memorial Library, is now attracting attention as a concrete demonstration of the Nazi conception of books as dangerous weapons.

To the Nazi, the best of contemporary literature and the most honored of classics may alike hold a menace, as the thoughts of free men invariably clash with the party doctrines. In the glass display cases of the library is a collection of fine literature which the German government has honored by its "Verboten."

Nazi political and racial theories rule out whole classes of writings. Pacifist literature — Remarque, Suttner, and Hiller, are forbidden. The charge of "belittling the New Germany," snatched out of circulation books by H. G. Wells, Albert Einstein, and others. Historical and scientific works which challenge by clear statement or by inference the Germany race-superiority are also anathema of the National Socialist party. All forms of literature pertaining to Marxism, Communism, and Bolshevism were blacklisted, thus excluding such writers as Marx, Engels, and Lassalle.

These books, banned in Germany, are also banned in the occupied territories, along with native born literature. Poland will not read Joseph Conrad, Henryk Sienkiewicz or Ladislaw Reymont, if the Nazi regime can help it. Norway will not read Sigred Undset, except covertly. A number of American writers have been honored by having their books banned — Martha Dodd and Dos Passos for example.

The display now on exhibit includes also some of the propaganda literature which the Nazis use, as they attempt to use books as weapons for their battle. Along with "Mein Kampf" are other types of literature not so well known. Anti-Christian propaganda is included, and anti-Russian propaganda, ranging from books and cartoons to supposedly serious sociological and governmental studies of the Soviet Republic.

A propaganda periodical, to awe readers with the great might of the Nazi regime, is on display—pictures of great groups of soldiers, and the various Hitler triumphant processions. In one publication six columns of text are printed on every page—each in a different language.

To the examiner, the contrast between the books banned and the books recommended shows concretely how fine literature may be dangerous to a dictator, and how literature can be debased to serve the ends of a totalitarian regime.

Navy to Improve Maine Airport

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Navy will establish a naval air station at what is now the Brunswick, Maine, airport, and on approximately 60 acres of adjacent land, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine announced recently.

Senator Brewster said the land already had been acquired and plans prepared, and that work will begin immediately.

He said the Navy will spend $3,500,000 or more to extend present runways, one to 6,000 and another to 7,000 feet, and construct hangars, repair shops, and quarters for 1,500 men and 150 officers. The Civil Aeronautics Administration is completing improvements at the field which have cost $1,000,000, he said, and all will become part of the new air station.

1,000 Bay State Prison Inmates Seek to Join U. S. Armed Service

Massachusetts Department of Correction officials were today considering a plan whereby inmates of State penal institutions may be released to join the nation's armed services.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, said that more than 1,000 of the 5,000 inmates of the State's four penal institutions have petitioned for release in order to "join the colors." During World War I, he said, more than 300 inmates were released to enlist and not a single one ever was forced to return to prison for bad conduct after his discharge from the service.

A system has already been developed by Federal authorities to permit induction of prisoners within the draft age, Commissioner Lyman said.

The Bay State plan, now under consideration, would provide a Selective Service Board for each penal institution to consist of the warden or superintendent and two citizens of the community, these men to be appointed by the Governor.

Under the plan first offenders or men with only a single conviction, provided it is not a major offense, would be recommended to the State Board of Parole for release and the draft board would place the men in class 1-A. The man released, however, would not be inducted immediately but would have to live an exemplary life in the community for a period of six months after discharge from prison before induction and then upon approval of the local draft board.

Second and subsequent offenders would require approval from draft boards in their own communities and by the Commanding General of the Service Command prior to the time the inmate is directed to report to an induction station. In all cases the prisoner must have lived a law-abiding life in his own community for 90 days after release before being inducted.

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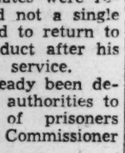
Glitter Pockets for Little Women

13.95

Two-piece cut, slim skirt conspire to make you look taller and slimmer, result in a dress you'll wear happily. Beads and stone work glint on pockets. Black, fuchsia, green, cloud blue rayon crepe, in sizes 16½ to 24½. Second Floor.

Faithful Reproductions

give us the unusual at tiny prices. . . . Skull cap pictured is $2.98. Reproduction of $22.50 original, comes in black and high shades.



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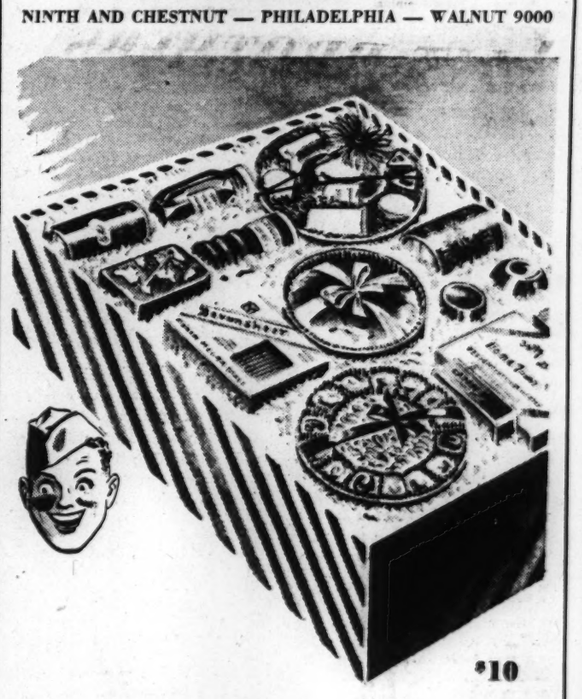

$10

Give 'em eats from the

FOOD CANTEEN
90c to $10

We've opened another Gimbel Canteen shop, this one for food alone. Over 50 types of packages, each one different, filled with delectables. There are 29 priced less than three dollars, eleven priced less than two dollars. You can choose boxes that are mainly candy, crackers and spread, cookies and cakes and candy, or boxes that include as many as a dozen different *good eats*. Or if you *know* what he likes best we'll make up a special assortment for you. In no case is there an extra charge for packing or postage.

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travel trappings
in an exclusive case
6.95

Off for the weekend with beautifiers in the jars, wettables in the water-proof zip-kit, and nightie under the mirror top. Grand gift for gadabouts. Six colors in simulated alligator or saddle leather.

STREET FLOOR

Mail or 'phone orders filled.
Call Rit. 7300 or Ardmore 2630

CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH

'Americanism' Meeting Monday

An "All-Nationalities Meeting for Americanism," sponsored by the Foreign Language Group War Savings Committees for Massachusetts, will be held Monday evening, Nov. 23, at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University.

The Foreign Language Group War Savings Committee for Massachusetts was formed last June at the invitation of the United States Treasury Department in Washington, and its officers are men representing different nationalities.

Dean Ralph W. Taylor of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University will welcome guests and speakers. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will speak on "Massachusetts, a Home for Many Races," and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston is to talk on "Boston, a Cosmopolitan City."

Henry A. Sasserno, general chairman of the organization, will preside. A "Message from Washington" will be delivered by Edward B. Hitchcock, head of the foreign origin section of the United States Treasury Department. Music during the program will be furnished by a trio from Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Call to New England Women To Recruit for Farm Labor

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Woman power is the next source of farm labor that must be tapped if the United States is to feed the fighting forces and civilians of the United Nations, Miss Katherine L. Potter, Leader of the Women's Farm Service of the State of Maine, told the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs this morning.

She urged the clubwomen to get together to publicize the importance of women's work on farms and to recruit women for it. "I believe we must be organized with a patriotic basis for recruiting," she said, "and I believe that the service of women in agriculture must be recognized as on the same level as their service for the Army and Navy.

"I feel the necessity," she went on, "of having a regional group large enough to bring with it patriotic appeal, a larger selection, and prestige. We in New England are the most solid regional group in the country and are therefore prepared to undertake such an organization.

Up To New England Women

"It is the women of New England," she said, "that must see this and bend all their efforts toward accomplishing it."

It was under Miss Potter's direction that the State of Maine conducted an experiment last summer to find out whether women who had never had any farm experience could be successfully employed to solve the farm labor shortage. Miss Potter feels that much energy, expense, and materials would be wasted in developing new gardens to increase food production. She believes it would be more economical to use to the full the fertile land of farmers who are finding it necessary to cut their acreage for lack of assistance. On the basis of Maine's four-month experiment in four counties, she is now convinced that women's service can provide that needed assistance.

"We think sometimes," she said this morning, "that it is just the women on the farms or near the farms that are going to be called. But that is not the point. It is the urban women who must take on this responsibility. The farm women will do all they can anyway."

Miss Potter pointed out that we have urban women who are just as athletic and physically fit for farm work as farm women.

"But if, as has been said, 80 per cent of war industry is to be carried on by women, unless we begin at once to recruit women for agriculture" she warned, "we shall be left with the dregs, women who will not be fit for farm work."

The two important qualifications for workers, she said, are health and character. "And there is no finer work for them to do both from a health and from a humanitarian service standpoint."

Make It Regional

Even if the Government freezes labor on the farms and sends labor back to the farm, that won't be a sufficient supply to carry the weight of feeding the United Nations, Miss Potter said. "And this problem is nothing that's in the future," she added, "we are already short of milk and dairy products today.

"If we go out as individual states to try and recruit this needed labor, we will have lost our force," she concluded. "But if we go out as a regional unit and work on a plan for this, I feel there is no question but that the Government will welcome us and take over the project on a wider scale."

At a forum on "Facing Club Activities in Wartime," in which Federation members participated, Mrs. Robert Crosby discussed arc; Mrs. Frank Roberts, citizenship; Mrs. Robinson W. Smith, education; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, highway beautification; Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, mothercraft; Miss Sara Coyne, urban rural; Mrs. L. Wendell Knight, Jr., junior membership, and Mrs. Frederick Preston, Federation extension.

Consumer Forum

Louis Balsam, Assistant Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, spoke on rationing and price control, and Edgar J. Driscoll, Rent Control Director of New England, spoke on rents at a consumer forum led by Mrs. Elizabeth H Cox, consumer consultant, OPA, Massachusetts.

The increasing need of women in industry was emphasized at the dinner meeting last night by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council.

"It is necessary in this maximum effort to end the war," he said, "for women to replace as many men as possible in industry. We should all go the limit in this, for the manpower load must be a womanpower load."

He reiterated what Mrs. William H. Beardsley had brought out in the afternoon that in order to make it possible for more women to work in war factories, new services, such as day nurseries, will have to be organized, built up, and expanded.

By a Staff Photographer

Federations' Representatives in Boston

Among the Federation officers participating in the two-day New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs are, left to right: Mrs. John M. Pierce, Springfield, Vt., Chairman of Literature; Mrs. William H. Beardsley, Springfield, Vt., Chairman of Industry and Agriculture; Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor, Ludlow, Vt., President of the New England Conference; Mrs. Maybelle H. Brown, Waterville, Me., Secretary-Treasurer.

Typewriter Drive May Be Led by Banks

Boston's banks were urged today to take the lead in the current drive for 600,000 typewriters for the armed forces by Whitney Harb, assistant to the New England Regional Director of the War Production Board. Mr. Harbo told a luncheon meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association that "battles can be lost and victory delayed without these sparkplugs of mechanized war, for our fighting men cannot win this war with hand-written scrawls in place of clear, sharp, legible typewritten orders."

Mr. Harb paid tribute to the patriotic precedents which New England banks have already set for the business and general public. He told his audience of leading Boston bankers and financial men gathered at the Parker House, that "your industry has outstripped all other public and private agencies in selling war bonds to arm our soldiers and sailors and fight the battle of inflation. You have been among the first to employ women to release men in the battle of manpower. And your members have contributed priceless iron, brass and bronze fences and grillwork to help win the battle of scrap."

Stating that "New England's quota is 44,000 machines which must come largely from banking, insurance and business firms," he asked that the banks themselves spearhead the drive on the basis that "just as businessmen have always followed the counsel and example of what bankers consider good business, so now will businessmen follow the lead of what bankers consider good patriotism."

"If you don't think typewriters are vital on the actual fighting fronts," he declared, "please remember that right now these machines are banging out vital orders, reports and communications up and down battle lines the world over. The armed forces need your typewriters—and even now lack them—on board battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines; at army field stations, supply and training centers; even on board our mighty bombers winging high over the Solomons, the Rhineland, the Mediterranean. One properly equipped cruiser alone should have 30 typewriters aboard. For what? To record and report glorious messages like these: 'Sighted sub, sank same' . . . "Scratch one flat top' . . . 'When last seen, Jap battleship was burning satisfactorily'."

Connecticut 'Gas' Books Recalled—Landlords Sued

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19—The Office of Price Administration, which admits it has been accused of leniency in dealing with violators, showed this week that it could be tough. State OPA Director Chester Bowles announced that he had suspended the gasoline rationing privileges of five men for violation of rationing regulations.

Four lost their ration books for accepting gasoline tickets to which they were not entitled. One lost his book for letting another person use it.

Thirty other violators of ration rules and price control laws have been arrested, Mr. Bowles said. Twenty to 30 law suits have been begun by tenants against landlords who allegedly overcharged them for rent. Retail stores have been forced to make refunds totalling $3,097 to customers who were overcharged for articles ranging from washing machines to tires. An additional $6,832 has been turned over to the United States Treasury by merchants found to be selling goods at higher than ceiling prices but who had no records to show who had paid the sums.

His office had been slow to prosecute, Mr. Bowles said, but now believes that there are very few persons who can honestly plead ignorance of the law. "We are stepping up our enforcement activities," the Director announced, and he said he had the promise of cooperation from the State Police.

Birth Control Law Test

At Washington, the United States Supreme Court agreed to review a decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors on the constitutionality of this State's Birth Control Law, subject of a controversy that is renewed with each biennial session of the General Assembly. The Connecticut court has held the law is constitutional and has said that only the General Assembly can alter the strict prohibition of contraceptive devices now on the books. The interpretation by the highest court of the land was asked by a group of physicians. A change in the statute will be sought in the 1943 session of the Assembly by the League for Planned Parenthood, new name of the birth control society.

Meatless Tuesdays

Voluntary meatless Tuesdays began this week in Connecticut under a plan of the State Defense Council. Most restaurants and hotels said they would coloperate.

Rails Coming Up

One-fourth of Hartford's trolley rails have been pulled up and added to the City's scrap pile. If weather permits, the work will continue through the coming winter.

4-H Contributions

Fourteen thousand members of 4-H Clubs and the 4-H Victory Corps have bought $138,000 of war bonds and stamps, said State Club Leader A. J. Brundage, canned 60,000 quarts of food, and collected 500,000 pounds of scrap metal.

Sutcliffe To Address The W. E. I. U.

William G. Sutcliffe, Dean of the Boston University School of Business Administration, will speak on "War and the American Standard of Living" at the luncheon preceding the annual meeting of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union next Tuesday at 1 p. m.

It is with regret that the Needlework Committee announces its decision to omit its annual exhibition this year. This was scheduled for early in December, but the committee now feels that shipment of any large collection of needlework pieces, particularly furniture, would be unpatriotic as well as impractical in view of wartime demands on transportation facilities. The Shop has many new things of interest, however, and visitors are always welcome. Mrs. Edward R. Warren has returned to direct the needlework department.

The Union announces the establishment of a Household Problems Bureau. Miss Daisy B. Treen, formerly for a number of years Director of the Union's production departments, will be available during certain office hours for consultation. She is equipped to answer questions concerning such problems as irreplaceable equipment, devices for home management with less service, and attractive menus that comply with meat and sugar rations. There is no charge for this service, which has been established as part of the Union's conservation program. The new bureau, located in the small room off the Members' Lounge on the second floor, will open on Monday, Dec. 7. The hours will be: Mondays and Wednesdays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Fridays, 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Rattling Good Can Collection; Boston's Ward 14 Star Donor

As the tin can collection for November enters its fourth day, Boston's Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland reports that the total result this month may be as high as 500,000 pounds of tin for war industries from Boston alone.

Yesterday Ward 14, Dorchester, made the largest contribution of any ward to date, with 33,397 pounds.

Collections were made today in Wards 15, 16, 17, and 18. The final collections will be tomorrow in Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Although attention has this week been concentrated on tin scrap, heavier metals are still needed, and the War Production Board, with this need in mind, supported the recent proposal of Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly of Boston that all buildings more than 75 years old, which have not been thoroughly renovated, be torn down. The WPB believes that "vast amounts of vitally needed war materials could be salvaged from such buildings." In fact, officials said they hope this plan will be followed not only in Boston but throughout the State.

Now Best Time

"The buildings must come down sooner or later," declared Gurth F. Chambers, Regional Salvage Director of WPB. "Now is the best time, for all the materials they contain immediately can be salvaged and converted into war essentials. There is scarcely a town of any size in Massachusetts that does not have at least one building that constitutes a fire hazard and an eyesore. In some of our large cities there are scores of them."

Incidental item in the collection of keys comes in today with the announcement that the high school in Pembroke, Maine, with only a few more than 60 pupils, collected more than 1,000 keys.

Salvage officials urge that housewives get the habit of saving kitchen fats as painstakingly as they do their tin cans. "The glycerine that comes from this salvaged fat is one of the prime necessities of the moment," declares WPB, "and supplies of it are not coming in nearly fast enough."

Also, the female public is reminded of the value of worn-out silk and nylon stockings. Silk hosiery is turned into powder bags for guns, where it burns instantly and leaves no ash. Nylon has other uses just as important. Both types of stockings may be turned in at the hosiery counter of the nearest department store, which will serve as a collection depot, shipping the hosiery to the Defense Supplies Corporation. The silks are separated from the nylons, and one of the processes devised to simplify separation is to dip them in a chemical bath in which nylon turns one color and silk another.

Voluntary and Patriotic

Silk stockings are then sent to a reclaiming plant, where rayon and cotton feet, tops and seams are cut off, and the remaining pure silk is spun into yarn, and rewoven into powder bag cloth.

Nylon stockings, after being separated out from the silk, are melted down and the resulting liquid forced through tiny holes and solidified into thread, which is woven into tough durable material for war use.

Not even the cotton and rayon which may be removed from the stockings is wasted. With other rags, it is used in making products such as roofing.

The conservation division of the War Production Board is directing the silk and nylon hosiery salvage campaign. No new or wearable silk or nylon stockings are being requested, the government stresses, and no other silk or nylon clothing is wanted. The government urges women to use their stockings just as long a possible and only turn them in when no longer of use.

Stores must collect 100 pounds of stockings before turning them over to the government. Stockings should be washed before they are turned in at a collection box.

There is no money involved in this stocking collection—no money to the women who turn them in, no remuneration to the retailers who collect them. The campaign is purely voluntary.

Local salvage committees and various women's committees will co-operate with the stores collection plans.

General Miles on Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles speaks tonight at 6:15 p. m. on "New England Must Dim Out," WEEI (and CBS New England Network); WBZ, WMEX, and WNAC (and Yankee Network), 7:45 p. m. WHDH, by recording, 10:15 p. m.

Elmer Davis, OWI chief, speaks tonight on "War Information and Military Security," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein continues his practice of introducing new American musical works on his "Sinfonietta." For tonight's program he presents Martin Musçaro's "Little American Symphony"; Henry Johnson's Three Fables After Aesop: "Tortoise and Hare," "Wounded Bird," and "Dancing Monkeys," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"What Do the Recent Election Results Mean?" the subject of tonight's discussion on "America's Town Meeting of the Air," will be analyzed by Senator John Danaher of Connecticut, Dr. T. V. Smith, Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago, and George Gallup, Director of the Gallup Poll. George V. Denny, Jr., is moderator, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. Horace S. Sewell, military adviser to the British Information Service in New York, is guest on "Today's News in the Making." Another guest will be "S. K.," author, anti-Axis Secret Agent, and member of the Italian underground movement, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, will be heard over CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m., addressing the first anniversary dinner of Freedom House, New York.

Bing Crosby will have as his guests Lloyd Noland, Ella Mae Morse, Freddie Slack and Maxie Rosenbloom, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m., and Lucille Ball will be Rudy Vallee's guest, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Friday

The Endicott Junior College Choral Club will sing "Song of Thanksgiving," a traditional Netherlands Hymn; "Deep in My Heart," by Sigmund Romberg; "The Children's Prayer," from "Hansel and Gretel"; two popular songs, "I Left My Heart at the Stage Door Canteen" and "Little Bo-Peep Has Lost Her Jeep," WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

Wellesley Girls Told to Get Close to Working Democracy

Go home and make the utmost of your six weeks' winter vacation, was the challenge Wellesley College students got today from Miss Katharine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League. Miss Lyford, who is an alumna interested in the college and especially in how it fits into the planning for the postwar world, addressed the students at a meeting in Pendleton Hall.

"Go home," she urged, "and find out for yourselves how democracy works in your own communities. In order to substitute democratic ideals for totalitarian ones, we have to know how the democratic ones work and that they are worthy substitutes. We cannot 'sell' democratic ideals to anyone unless we know actually how they work and can prove conclusively that they do."

See What a Selectman Does

Miss Lyford told the girls they could be performing a real service for the postwar world, and this one, too, by going to their own town halls and finding out how their local governments function. "See what a selectman does," she urged. "Find out what a police department's responsibilities are. What your welfare department does. Then follow through and see how your local government fits into the state government."

She proposed that the girls look into the problem of public personnel, as she preferred to call Civil Service. "Those are the persons who stay in office while heads of departments come and go," she explained. "We as the taxpayers pay their salaries. It is up to us to see that well qualified persons are chosen. Find out what kind of jobs they are doing and then see if the examinations for those jobs are the kind of examinations that will sift out the poorly qualified ones. You are going to be the professional class of the near future," she said, "and it is up to professional groups to see that such examinations ask the kind of questions they should ask. That is the way you can in the future help improve the standards of public personnel."

Ways to Earn Money

Girls who must earn money during their six weeks' vacation, said Miss Lyford, may find clerking jobs in stores before Christmas with a possibility for work continuing beyond Christmas in the charge and statistical offices; filling in jobs in offices and institutions for persons out temporarily; temporary appointments to Civil Service jobs such as those of laboratory technicians, or occupational therapists if the first have had special training in those fields; possible opportunities in local defense industries in jobs requiring short training periods.

For those not faced with the necessity of earning, during their vacations, volunteer work offers countless opportunities, Miss Lyford reminded the girls. She intimated the United Service Organizations Red Cross, day care of children of working mothers Girl Scout leadership activities, and work with various relief organizations as well as rationing boards, salvage committees and aircraft report centers

Herrick Estate Tops $3,000,000; Harvard Shares

Robert F. Herrick, Milton philanthropist, left an estate of slightly more than $3,000,000, according to his will which was allowed yesterday in the Norfolk Probate Court at Dedham by Judge James F. Reynolds.

The former attorney made large bequests to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Greater Boston Community Fund, Harvard University, Milton Academy, Children's Hospital at Boston, and the Milton Hospital. These gifts were in the form of shares of stock.

According to the bond filed by his widow, Mrs. Margaret E. Herrick, and Edward A. Taft of Boston, executors, he left $2,750,000 in personal property and $170,000 in real estate.

Chief beneficiaries of the estate include Mrs. Herrick and three daughters, Ruth Herrick Hurd of Milton, Alice H. Mumford of Boston, and Catherine H. Metcalf of Providence.

A provision in the will directed that a trust fund be divided between Margaret R. Herrick, widow of his son, Robert E. Herrick, Jr., and his grandson

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 20

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	216⅔
1,500 gals	162½
1,000 gals	108⅓
500 gals	54 1-6

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 272 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week Dec. 14-19, inc., 9:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester—Saturday, December 12, 5 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 2, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence — Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 9, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Automotive Sector Added in New England

A regional automotive department was yesterday added to the regional War Production Board, with the announcement by Walter H. Wheeler Jr., New England WPB Director, that Ross Williams will manage the department, and Ralph K. Eldridge and Raymond Burnham will act as field service specialists.

Press Association Of Women to Hear Miss Audella Talk

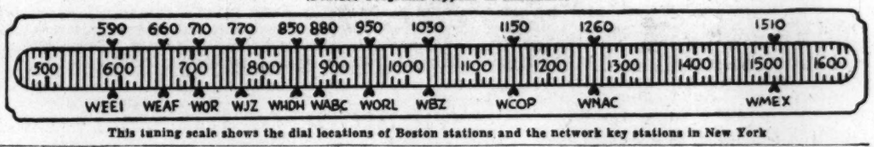
Miss Helen Audella, New England Manager of the Ketterlinus Lithograph Company of Philadelphia, will be guest speaker at the November meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association next Wednesday, Nov. 25. The meeting will be held at the Woman's Republican Club at 2 p. m. and Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, President, will preside.

Miss Audella, who accomplishes a man's job in originating and selling "point of sales" advertising, probably knows the tieup of writer, artist, manufacturer, and salesman better than any woman in the United States. She is a member of International Altrusa, the Advertising Club, and Eastern Star.

November marks the fifty-seventh anniversary of the New England Woman's Press Association and a special program is planned. Mrs. Dorothy Pierce Walker is hospitality chairman. Pourers will be Mrs. Lester DeC. Hinds and Miss Maybel Josephine King.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	"Three R's": variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	N. E. War Conference	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	show	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Harvard-B. U. Debate:	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	"Post": Interview	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Resolved: United Nations	Hawaiian Music
3:45	Bandleader's Parade	Mass. Un. Extension Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Form Perm. Fed. Union	Popular Music
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news.	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:15	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports comments	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; F. Foti, cond.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Gen Miles; Songs	News; Dinner Concert	Gen. Miles: "Dimout"	Sports; Marching Along	Gen. Miles: "Dim Out"
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Karl Rohde's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	"This Is a Fighting Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	Geoffrey Harwood, news.	Merle Oberon: music	Gen. Miles: "Dimout"	Yard": variety
8:00	Elmer Davis	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta":	"This is a Fighting Navy
8:15	Elmer Davis	Lum 'n' Abner	Wilson's Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	Yard"; Variety
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Richard Salinger
8:45	Death Valley; News	"What Do the Recent	"Aldrich Family": drama	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Clement Norton
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Election Results Mean?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Rimsky-
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	Ella Mae Morse; Victor	News Service	Korsakoff's "Le Coq
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Borge; Lloyd Noland;	Sports Interviews	D'Or"; Symphony No.
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Music Maids; orchestra	Dance orchestra	2—Antar
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Gen Miles: "Dimout"	Lucille Ball; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert P. Patterson	Drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news.	Treasury Star Parade.
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; guest	Treasury Star Parade	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra
11:15	B Goodman's Orch.	Newscast; Sports	March to Victory	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music, You Want	McFarland Twins Or-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	You Want	chestra	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; New	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Musical program	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Hit the Deck"; music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket,	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News comments	"Kick-Conga"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Beatty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Meson"
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	U. S. Army drama	"Against the Storm";	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Conrad Thibault, Int.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Curtain Time; music and
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk	interviews
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Vincent Lopez Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interviews	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young's; sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs	Betty Crocker, talk	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood	McFarland Twins, Int.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	"Post"; Band Parade	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Endicott College Chorus	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Trafton Robertson, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30	Every Penny Counts	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; F. Foti, cond.	Carmen Miranda, songs
5:00	Landlord Registrat'n	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15	'Date Book'; Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Songs; L'd'ld Registrat'n	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music: "Salute"	Sorts of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Our Secret Weapon	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Diet	News Service
7:30	"Easy Aces": comedy	"Lone Ranger"	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Donald Donna, Johnny	"Hail, Gang's All Here"
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Services
8:30	drama; guests	"Gay 90's Show"; "Those	"Information Please!";	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Kate Smith; News	Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mozart
9:15	Melvyn Douglas	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Arias; Lily Pons; or-
9:30	"That Brewster	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Party; Louise Massey	"Double or Nothing"	chestra, Bruno Walter,
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests	conductor
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny"	Network sports	Olympics - Philadelphia
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Falcons hockey game
10:30	Gibbs; Herb Shrin-	John Gunther, News	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Hockey; News Service
10:45	er; orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory	Music; M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Dance music	Kay Rohdes' Orch.	Radio Night Club	Dance orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45	chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum—M. W. Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc

2:15 p. m.—First War Conference N. E. Council; speakers.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, cond
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—

For our Armed Forces

—"to see that our armed forces get promptly and in abundance the tools they need for the job."—E. G. Grace

Official U. S. Navy Photo

FIRST IN SHIPS AND HEAVY ORDNANCE

Backing up our armed forces with vital supplies, the 260,000 workers in Bethlehem Steel are making scores of new production records.

Ships to carry men and supplies are obviously the most urgent need, and Bethlehem is turning out ships on the largest scale ever reached by any single outfit in history—all ahead of schedule.

In heavy ordnance, too, Bethlehem is America's largest producer. Our furnace men and forge operators are turning steel into armor plate for battleships, gun forgings, projectiles, with a zeal and speed ominous for the Wilhelmstrasse.

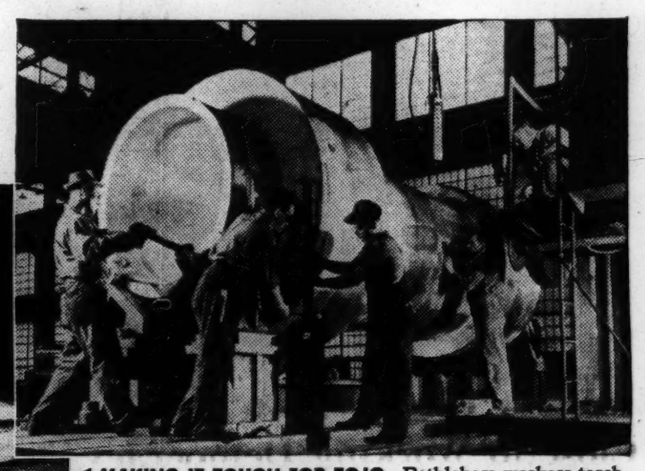
An ever growing flood of steel is pouring out for the war job. In October, for example, Bethlehem output reached a new monthly high of 1,100,000 net tons of steel ingots.

To the Public: *These production feats have been possible through public patience and patriotism. The willing self-denial of the public in giving up steel in every day items, such as refrigerators, means that all tonnage can be poured into the war.*

How a war industry works, the story of War Production Committees, tales of the sea—the atmosphere of civilian America in wartime is pictured in the current issue of the *Bethlehem Review*.

Less than 5 months after the old aircraft carrier Lexington was lost in the Coral Sea battle, the new U.S.S. Lexington was launched at the Fore River, Mass., Yard of Bethlehem Steel Company... Hitting the water a year ahead of schedule, she is faster, more powerful than her predecessor... Bethlehem's Shipbuilding Division is carrying out the largest combined naval and merchant shipbuilding program ever undertaken by a private organization.

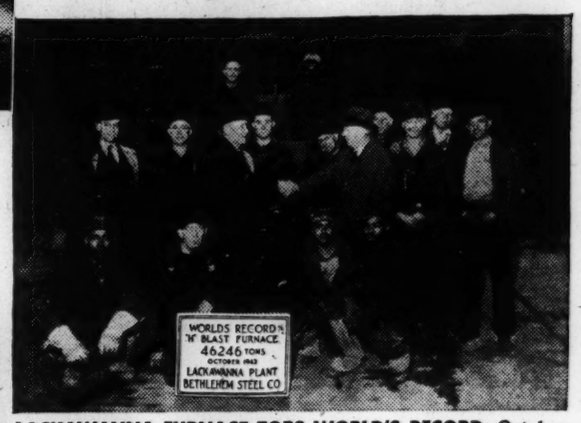
MACHINING A SLIDE FOR A 16-IN. NAVAL GUN—Bethlehem Steel is America's largest producer of heavy ordnance, which includes forgings for big naval guns, projectiles, bombs, shells, armor plate. Bethlehem is also a front line producer of aircraft forgings, and of scores of additional steels for combat equipment. →



←**MAKING IT TOUGH FOR TOJO**—Bethlehem workers torch-clean a slab of forged armor plate for use in the battle fleet.

WAR PRODUCTION COMMITTEES—War Production Committees established at the request of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of W.P.B., function throughout the units of the Bethlehem Steel organization. Outstanding men from management and employees meet regularly to study and recommend ideas to supercharge production. ↓

JOHNSTOWN WORKERS SET UP A 21-DAY BOGEY—These workers are relining and enlarging a blast furnace in record time. Another record relining job was done at Sparrows Point in 26 days. Normal time for these two jobs would total 100 days. Saving of time produced 55,000 more tons of pig iron, enough to make the steel for 4 aircraft carriers. ↓



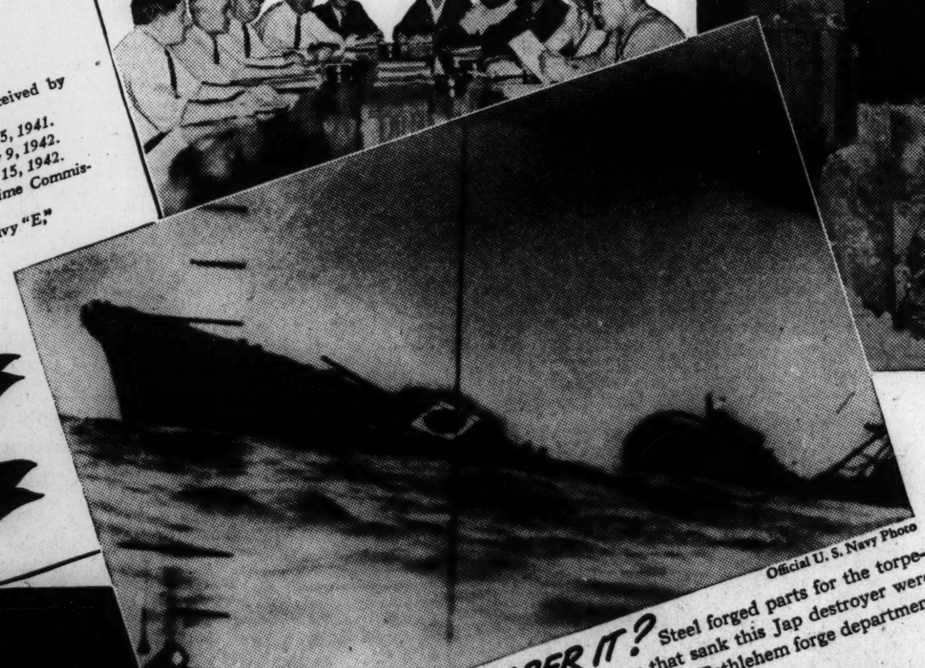
LACKAWANNA FURNACE TOPS WORLD'S RECORD—October was a big pig iron month for Bethlehem. Lackawanna Plant for the second time in three months tapped a new world's record, this time for 46,190 tons. Superintendent and crew are shown here being congratulated by the plant general manager.

PRODUCTION HONORS

ARMY E NAVY

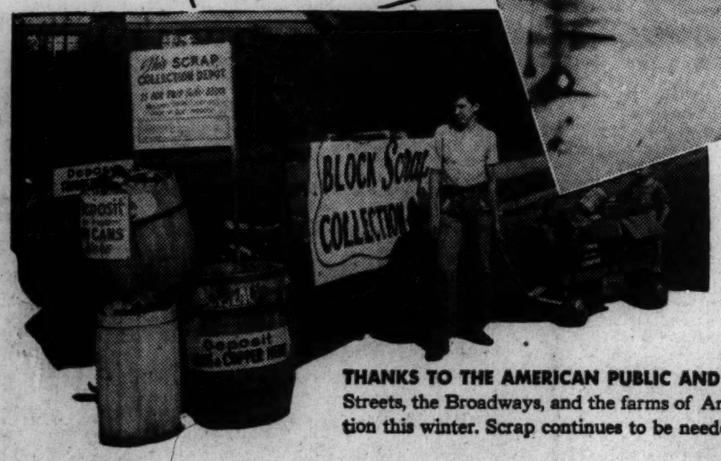
Among the Government honors received by Bethlehem plants and yards are:
Bethlehem Plant, Navy "E," Nov. 25, 1941.
Staten Island Yard, Navy "E," May 9, 1942.
Fore River Yard, Navy "E," May 15, 1942.
Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard, Maritime Commission "M," July 25, 1942.
Sparrows Point Plant, Army-Navy "E," Nov. 6, 1942.
San Francisco Yard, Army-Navy "E," Nov. 11, 1942.

E
M



Official U. S. Navy Photo

REMEMBER IT? Steel forged parts for the torpedo does that sank this Jap destroyer were made in a Bethlehem forge department.



THANKS TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AND THE PRESS—Scrap metal from the Main Streets, the Broadways, and the farms of America prevented a crisis in steel production this winter. Scrap continues to be needed—keep it rolling.

OUT TODAY!

Bethlehem Review is a bulletin of news for Bethlehem Steel employees and for any of the public who may be interested. Our regular press run on this issue would be 285,000 copies for our employees and our usual public list. Because of the wide interest in war industry an extra 100,000 run of this issue has been authorized. We shall be pleased to supply a copy to anyone with our compliments on request, as long as the extra edition lasts. Address Publications Division, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN PLANT WINS BOND FLAG—$3,000,000 per month is being subscribed by Bethlehem Steel employees for War Bonds. Johnstown tops list of our major plants with 100% of workers giving 10% of earnings in bond purchases. A special Bond Division of the company gives its sole attention to handling the issuing of more than 100,000 War Bonds per month for workers.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BETHLEHEM STEEL

Fighting French Driving North Against Rommel

British Launch Offensive On Tunisia From Algeria

Continued from Page 1

French was reported driving up from the Lake Chad base 1,200 miles to the south to join the Allies.

Although the Allied communiqué did not identify the points at which columns had driven into Tunisia, information here suggested that these followed the main road and rail routes: one from the Algerian port of Bone along the coast through Tabarca toward Bizerte; a second along a rail line from Tebessa, Algeria, toward Tunis; and a third, farther south, along a trail which runs through Gafsa to Gabes, where better roads lead on to Sfax and the coastal rail line to Tunis.

Progress of these drives was not disclosed, but pro-Allied French forces under Gen. Henri Giraud were reported making a fighting withdrawal to join the incoming British and American forces, while their compatriots from Algeria advanced as scouts ahead of General Anderson's army.

Observers said the advance from Lake Chad might use as a striking base the Kufra Oasis, which is 500 miles south of Bengasi and which the Fighting French seized from an Italian garrison 18 months ago.

Forces in the Chad region were reported here to be of considerable number, well equipped, and supported by South African and RAF squadrons.

Libyan Campaign:

British Eighth Army Nears Gulf of Sirte

Vanguards of Britain's Eighth Army have reached a point about 50 miles south of Bengasi and 15 miles from the eastern shore of the Gulf of Sirte, overlooking the main coastal road between Bengasi and Agedabia, it was disclosed.

These forces apparently were the southern wing of the British pursuers of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's broken army. The communiqué said they had made contact with the enemy south of Bengasi Wednesday while Allied bombers, including heavy United States planes, pounded anew at that Libyan port.

The advance placed the British in the region of Antelat, close to the highwater mark of the first westward drive across Libya, and indicated that at least part of the Eighth Army had by-passed Bengasi and was threatening the only avenue of land escape for any holdout garrison Marshal Rommel might leave in the port.

When heavy United States bombers raided Bengasi at dusk Wednesday, several fires were seen in the target area suggesting that the Axis already was beginning demolitions in the last good harbor left to it east of Tripoli.

At the harbor mouth two burning wrecks lay apparently abandoned. They looked to the American fliers as if Marshal Rommel might be trying to block the channel.

Other Allied air operations included successful attacks on the airdrome at Tunis where fires and explosions were observed among hangars and runways and a dozen Axis planes were destroyed.

The weight of the main Allied air effort, however, was against enemy transport planes flying south from Bengasi toward the El Agheila region where Marshal Rommel may try to make a stand. The area commands a coastal bottleneck between the Gulf of Sirte and salt marshes 400 miles east of Tripoli.

Seven JU-52 transport planes were shot down by Allied fighters, three others were destroyed on the ground, and at least another 20 transport-type planes were damaged on the ground.

Allied fighters also attacked road transport around the bend of the Gulf of Sirte, causing considerable damage, while Axis air forces made only feeble resistance.

Reuters said a Morocco Radio broadcast reported the arrival of Allied supply ships at Tobruk. These presumably were from Egypt and indicated the British quickly were putting the recaptured Libyan port to their own uses to keep the chase of Marshal Rommel fueled and supplied.

66 Italian Divisions Listed as Destroyed

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 19

Sixty-six Italian divisions, comprising about 594,000 men, have been destroyed in Africa and Albania since Mussolini entered the war, said a military commentator today.

He explained that a division, which in the Italian Army averages about 9,000 men, is considered destroyed in a military sense when it is so severely mauled it must be regrouped or reformed.

Some if Italy's 39 white and 27 native African divisions listed as destroyed were wiped out completely.

The commentator grouped Italy's losses as follows:

Albanian campaign — 11 metropolitan divisions.

East African campaign—12 metropolitan and 25 native African divisions.

North African campaigns—16 metropolitan and 2 native African divisions.

Italian losses in Russia were not calculated, but it is known that 10 Italian divisions are operating there.

New Guinea:

U. S. Bombers Hunt Japanese Warships

American heavy bombers hunted through spotty weather for a Japanese destroyer force off the New Guinea coast near Buna while Allied ground forces closed within 25 miles of that base.

Reports from New Guinea did not indicate what job may have been assigned to the eight Japanese destroyers deploying off Buna, although a communiqué said they apparently planned to aid ground forces being pinned against the coast.

Observers recalled that in past operations the enemy generally has tried to hold positions rather than attempt naval evacuation when hard-pressed.

A notable exception, however, was the entrance of a similar destroyer squadron into Milne Bay on the southeastern tip of New Guinea last September when some remnants of their trapped and battered landing force was taken off at night.

While American and Australian jungle fighters pushed cautiously forward against little or no organized resistance outside Buna, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen hit the enemy hard and often throughout the Southwestern Pacific theater.

American medium bombers continued their daily, destructive sweeps over the enemy's steadily shrinking coastal foothold around Buna, bombing troop positions and installations.

American B-25s teamed with Australian Beaufighters to renew attacks on Lae and Salamaua, Japanese bases farther to the northwest on the New Guinea coast from which the beleaguered Buna garrison might be reinforced.

Australian-flown American Hudsons struck at Baucau on Timor, far to the northwest, and attack planes made a strafing sweep over Maobisse on the same island. Heavy and medium bombers paid destructive calls on enemy airdromes on New Britain, the big fellows smacking at much-bombed Rabaul and the mediums taking Gasmata as their target.

RAF Hits Turin:

Planes Cross Alps To Bomb Italian City

Royal Air Force bombers pounded Turin Wednesday night in the fifth big raid on Italian war centers during November, it was authoritatively announced.

Turin is an airplane, motorcar, and machine-producing city on the River Po. It was last raided by the RAF twice in succession, Oct. 22 and 23.

The Royal Arsenal, the Fiat Engine Works and a branch of the Caproni Works are among military targets of the city, which had been attacked 20 times during the war.

The raid by home-based British bombers entailed another 1,500-mile round trip and two crossings of the Alps.

In four previous raids of November, the target was Genoa, northern Italian naval base and industrial port which has a key part in supplying the Axis forces in the North African campaign.

Even before the British announcement of the latest raid, air raid alarms in Geneva and Lausanne, Switzerland, had indicated the RAF was abroad. Swiss anti-aircraft guns were in action.

Southeast coast observers reported that heavy bombers had crossed the English Channel there in a steady procession for 70 minutes last night.

China on Guard:

Japanese Attack On Yunnan Expected

A Chinese Army spokesman reported there were indications the Japanese were preparing to drive into Yunnan Province, Southwest China, from French Indo-China.

This thrust, he said, would be co-ordinated with one from the section of Yunnan Province adjacent to Burma which the Japanese occupied last spring. They have been stationary there since May.

By a Staff Artist

Chinese Front

Black arrows indicate two points at which Japanese are reported to be preparing a fresh move against China.

The spokesman said the Japanese recently increased their strength in Yunnan by 12,000 men, bringing the total to 30,000, and at the same time bolstered their air forces at Wanting and other airfields in the occupied border region.

"We are watching developments very carefully," the spoesman said.

He added that the Japanese had assembled landing craft, including collapsible rubber boats, for crossing the turbulent waters of the Salween River, as the first step of the drive, the objectives of which would be the capture of Kunming and the possible disruption of air services between India and China.

He said reports received here say that the Japanese have commandeered all rolling stock in northern and southern Burma for military purposes and suspended all civilian passenger traffic.

The spokesman said that through coercion the enemy had obtained from French authorities in Indo-China secret maps purporting to show Chinese fortifications on the Yunnan side of the Indo-China border. They also were said to be trying to obtain from the French details of the preparedness of Chinese forces in Yunnan.

Chinese believed the Japanese drive was likely to start at any moment, but said it had been anticipated with full preparations.

Observers believed these included unprecedented co-operation between Chinese ground forces and American air forces.

Izac Says U. S. Navy Not Open to Criticism

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov 19 (AP)—The Navy is doing "a whale of a job" in the Battle of the Pacific and is not open to criticism by people "in fairly high places," Representative Ed. V. Izac (D) of California said in an interview Nov. 18.

Representatve Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, who like Mr. Izac is a member of the powerful House Naval Affairs Committee, recently charged that we are losing the war in the Pacific and that what have been proclaimed victories really were setbacks.

"The Jap navy is about half gone," Mr. Izac said. "It burned me up to see that criticism by Representative Maas. He was out there for a little while and saw a little bit only. What counts is results. Jap losses have been four times as great as ours in ships, planes and men.

"We ought to give credit whree credit is due. Our Navy is doing a real job."

British-American Teamwork Lauded

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to England, declared that "hard work by many silent people" made possible the North African campaign and the naval victory off the Solomons, in an address celebrating the first anniversary of Freedom House.

Leauding the spirit of teamwork between Britain and America in the African campaign, Mr. Winant said in a radiocast from London carried by NBC that these two recent Allied successes, "put cold fear into the hearts of the German General Staff and revived in the minds of the older generals the memory of their crumbling on the German front in 1918."

Speaking of the gigantic task undertaken in the North African landing, Ambassador Winant told of a staff conference room in London:

"You could not tell which were British and which were Americans. You were only aware of a sense of unity and comradeship in the planning of the greatest modern invasions ever undertaken in the annals of military history."

Freedom for 15,000

By Overseas News Agency

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Approximately 15,000 prisoners in American-occupied North Africa, have been assured liberation by President Roosevelt.

They include according to estimates obtained in Vichy and from recent arrivals here, 3,000 Spanish Loyalists, 6,000 refugees from Central and East European countries, and 6,000 French political internees, including alleged "Communists," anti-Vichyites, former Socialists and Fighting French.

Thousands of Jewish refugees deported from France to Algeria have been working on labor gangs on the Trans-Saharan railway, but there is no available reliable information regarding their number.

President Roosevelt's announcement of policy, made on Nov. 17, also promised release from anti-Semitic decrees to 110,000 Jews in Algeria and 161,000 in French Morocco. Vichy's introduction of discriminatory laws against Jews in Algeria this year reversed a long-standing tradition of equality.

Russian Front:

Soviet Has Initiative In Caucasus Area

The Russians have taken the initiative in Stalingrad and in the Causasus, battle reports from Moscow showed.

A Soviet communiqué reported no major changes anywhere, but said that during the night "our troops launched active operations and captured several enemy fortifications" in southern Stalingrad.

Soviet troops also were reported in active operations which scored some advance northeast of Tuapse along the Black Sea coast in the western Caucasus.

For the past week the Germans had been attacking again and again on a narrow front the Stalingrad area, trying to break through to the Volga and secure winter quarters, but they had gained only a few yards.

A Berlin radiocast reported that Italian soldiers on the Russian front already were established in winter positions along the Don River. It said that this winter would find the Germans and their allies much better prepared in Russia than they were last winter.

In renewed thrusts in the Mozdok area Wednesday, in the Caucasus, the Germans attacked behind a spearhead of 50 tanks, but lost 17 of these and were thrown back, the Russians said. They reported fighting still was continuing there with Red lines holding.

Pacific Strategy:

Japanese Admiral Sees Struggle for Solomons

A German radiocast heard in London quoted Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former commander in chief of the Japanese Navy, as saying "we must reckon with further heavy fighting in the Solomons."

The radiocast added that he declared "the Americans obviously are planning to use the Solomons as a springboard for an offensive with a view to regaining islands in the Dutch East Indies."

This radio report, based on a DNB news agency dispatch, conflicts with repeated declarations by the Tokyo Radio that heavy losses in Pacific naval battles have reduced the American Fleet to impotence for offensive purposes.

The Japanese Board of Decorations and the War Ministry announced jointly that the Emperor had conferred the Order of the Golden Kite, Japan's highest military award, on 2,760 officers and men killed in action against the Allies since Pearl Harbor.

The Emperor also awarded the order to 1,287 officers and men slain in fighting against the Chinese, and conferred other decorations on 2,030 Mongolian officers and officials for co-operating with Japanese forces.

Libyan Town of Derna Taken By 'Couple of Dozen' Allies

Continued from Page 1

tangled and lacerated mass of metal.

"We hit a land mine," its driver explained, pointing to an ugly hole in the road, "one the sappers missed.

"They also missed those two over there," he said, pointing at two neat incisions in the asphalt. "We found them ourselves; there is no telling how many more they've missed. Five other cars went ahead in front of us and then we caught it."

No Way to Turn Back

There was no way of turning back, so we just kept on trusting and hoping and watching the distance marked on signposts to Derna dwindle. Presently we reached Derna Airport, still some miles outside of the town.

This was the main terminus of the air shuttle by which JU-52 transports brought troops from the mainland. Here, too, we found a junkyard even bigger than that at Martuba, as here the wrecks were all craft of large proportions, including numerous strange-looking gliders with double fuselages and long, tapering wings.

But against this background of destruction, in the middle of a field stood a brand new JU-88 twin-engined bomber resplendent in its unscratched paint. To casual inspection the only thing wrong with it was a flat tire. In tents and permanent buildings there was little left.

Four miles beyond the airdrome the landscape suddenly dropped away to disclose sea and line of the surf far below. The road began snaking down the side of the escarpment and just as we came into full view of Derna we found two armored cars and a truck with a Czech observer parked by the roadside.

Beyond, the road had been blasted from the face of the cliff.

Derna provided an inviting picture, its neat houses of white mingled with the pale pastel hues of Italy against the dark green of luxuriant subtropical gardens framed by the blue Mediterranean—like a morsel of the Riviera detached from Europe and grafted onto Africa.

Few Shots Only Disturbance

The town seemed peaceful save for occasional shots echoing harmlessly in the distance but there was no sign of troops anywhere from our inaccessible height.

The armored cars' captain fired his Very pistol twice.

No answering signal came.

That meant no British troops were there. We were momentarily stumped. Then the captain started out on reconnaissance to find some other way down. In half an hour he came back to announce his quest was fruitless but he had learned from the natives that there were a hundred British wounded in a hospital.

He called his commander by wireless, explained the situation, and suggested proceeding on foot.

"Unwise and dangerous," came the answer, "you must wait for tank support."

Meanwhile, a group of three correspondents with their conducting officer, the RAF squadron leader, the Czech oberver and myself, started on down. Presently others, having posted guards over the vehicles, caught up with us.

As we advanced down the road our little army was increased by droves of native children, shouting and cheering, who fell into step. By the time we reached the hospital—our first destination—we had collected a considerable crowd.

Visit to Hospital

In the hospital we found 30 British wounded, besides some Germans and Italians. For the British it was truly their happiest day. They told us how the Italians had evacuated two days before, while the last German rear guard left the previous evening.

The British wounded were first taken down to the dock, where a hospital ship was loading Axis wounded, but were then led back to the hospital for lack of room.

Leaving the hospital, we climbed into Derna's sole surviving hansom cab, which served as a victory chariot for our triumphal tour of the town, followed by an ever-growing multitude of cheering natives, mostly of the younger generation.

We found most shops tightly shuttered while those few remaining open conspicuously displayed completely empty shelves. Only when we assured everyone nothing would be taken except for money did they start trotting out merchandise.

Italians Stripped Houses

Whereas Arab houses were tightly shuttered, those lately occupied by the Italians, including office premises, were open to the four winds, their interiors completely stripped of everything movable long before our arrival. We visited a luxurious villa seafront once occupied by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and more recently by German officers.

The climax of our visit came when we visted the town hall, where two very frightened native police officials invoked our protection. Meanwhile a wildly cheering crowd filled the square.

From the Mayor's office on the second floor we threw a large paper portrait of Mussolini, wearing his best scowl, to the throng below, which eagerly tore it to shreds with cries of "Finito Benito."

Thereafter we started back on our long climb to where our vehicles were parked. As we trudged up the slope we saw a company of Ghurkas coming down armed to the teeth and crouching as they advanced crosscountry in battle formation. We informed them Derna was ours.

Cramer Is Found Guilty of Treason

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Anthony Cramer may have to pay the supreme penalty for help he gave two of eight men who landed in this country from Nazi submarines to wage a campaign of terror and sabotage.

The New York mechanic was convicted of treason last night by a Federal jury that deliberated two hours ever charges that he met, aided and comforted recently-executed Werner Thiel and Edward J. Kerlin of the contingent of would-be saboteurs that landed in Florida; and made false statements to the F B. I.

The conviction—third of its kind in 148 years — carries sentence ranging from five years imprisonment and $10,000 fine to capital punishment, Judge Henry W. Goddard will pass sentence Wednesday.

Seven of 10 overt acts charged against Mr. Cramer were withdrawn before both sides rested yesterday.

Mr. Cramer had insisted under cross-examination that he did not suspect Thiel, who with Kerlin and four others who landed on Long Island or Florida were executed in Washington, of being an enemy agent, despite a statement to the contrary allegedly made to the F. B. I.

U. S. Attorney Mathias F. Correa declared in summing up that he believed Thiel told Mr. Cramer at their New York meeting how he had come to America, introduced him to Kerlin, his group leader, and that Cramer offered to hold about $3,500 Thiel had brought along.

The first treason trial to end in conviction after the 148-year interim was that of Max Stephan of Detroit last Aug. 6. Last Saturday, six relatives and friends of Herbert Haupt, another member of the sabotage gang who was executed, were convicted of treason in Chicago.

Allies in Role of Liberators To Britons Held in Algeria

Continued from Page 1

been shot down into the sea and picked up by the enemy.

Second Officer Norman Williamson told me that 150 Norwegians who had been interned in North Africa were now free.

He himself had been at sea three days with British shipmates in a small boat, riding out a storm that lashed water into waves towering above them.

Every two or three weeks prisoners' rations were augmented by parcels from the Canadian Red Cross.

"Boy, you don't know what those gifts meant to us," said Norman Holliday of South Shields, England.

Among the first batch for repatriation were 42 Britishers and two Canadians.

The first question asked by Derek Brown, a torpedoed Navy boy, was "How's football going in Britain this winter?"

Some of the prisoners spoke gratefully of the kindness shown them by French peasants.

Admiral Scott

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Navy Department Nov. 17 announced that Rear Admiral Norman Scott, U. S. N., in command of a naval unit, and Capt. Cassin Young, U. S. N., captain of Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan's flagship, were both killed in action during the close-range battle with Japanese forces in the Guadalcanal area in the same furious night engagement in which it was reported earlier that Rear Admiral Callaghan had been killed.

Captain Young won the Medal of Honor for heroic action on a naval vessel moored alongside the battleship Arizona during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Early in the action he went to the bridge of his ship and took personal command of an antiaircraft gun. Soon afterward an explosion of the forward magazine of the Arizona blew him overboard, but he swam back to his vessel and moved it to safe distance from the U. S. S. Arizona.

Rear Admiral Scott was the fourth rear admiral announced having been lost in the present war.

The other three were Admiral Callaghan, Rear Admiral Isaac Kidd, who was killed at Pearl Harbor, and Rear Admiral John W. Wilcox, Jr., who was lost overboard from his vessel during operations at sea early this year.

Admiral Scott was a member of the United States naval mission to Brazil from 1937-39. Upon returning to this country he assumed command of a cruiser which was followed by duty in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations until June, 1942, when he assumed his command at sea.

New Repair Parts Curb On Fishermen's Tackle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19(AP) — The War Production Board, which cut off manufacture of new fishing tackle for sportsmen on May 31, now has prohibited use of metal, plastics or cork in repairing non-commercial tacle okr producing repair parts.

"Since these materials are essential for repair of most types of fishing tackle," an official statement said, "the action will have the effect of preventing replacement or repair of broken equipment once present stocsks of repair parts are exhausted."

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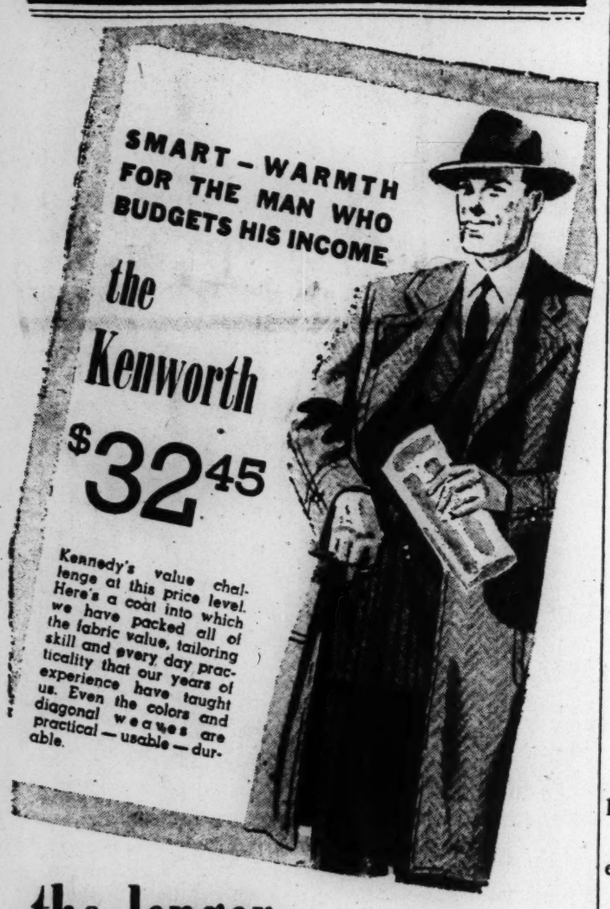
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Japanese Navy Cut Heavily; Tokyo Admits Much Loss

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — A conservative and official estimate of Japanese naval losses indicates that the enemy fleet is being reduced to a dangerous level from a Tokyo point of view.

This view, which is now being shared for the first time by many Navy strategists, is bolstered by the fact that (1) the enemy used no aircraft carriers in its latest costly attack upon the Solomons and (2) for the second time in a row the Japanese have not seen fit to send into the Solomons a force strong enough to do the job. This latter fact is unusual with the Japanese.

Final Japanese admission that a battleship, cruiser and three destroyers were lost and a second battleship and seven transports damaged in last week's battle is interpreted here as an indication that enemy losses have been so heavy and are now becoming so obvious that Tokyo can no longer hide them from the nation. It seems probable that casualties among Japanese naval personnel had already made the home front suspicious of the real situation.

Guadalcanal Position Conceded

Of further significance was the admission of Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Navy, that American forces hold the more advantageous position at Guadalcanal. The admiral's statement, as broadcast by the German Radio, would seem to indicate that Tokyo expects no quick victory in the Solomons — perhaps throwing further light on the condition of the enemy fleet.

In discussing the Pacific naval situation, however, officers here are quick to admit that the Japanese Fleet, although it has received heavy blows, is still extremely powerful. They point out that the Japanese are fighting in waters which are thousands of miles closer to their homeland than are the Americans and that the United States Navy has also suffered heavily, particularly in aircraft carriers.

On the basis of conservative American naval communiqués and of not quite so conservative communiqués from United Nations headquarters in Australia, it is estimated that the enemy has lost one battleship, six aircraft carriers, 29 cruisers, 43 destroyers and 19 submarines, or a total of 98 warships.

American Losses

Admitted United States losses come to two battleships—it is now assumed that the capsized Oklahoma will not be repaired—four aircraft carriers, six cruisers, 21 destroyers and four submarines, for a total of 37 warships.

Washington warned, however, that these estimates of Japanese losses might be on the optimistic side, although every effort is made to verify sinkings. But even if Japanese losses are scaled down in the interest of ultra-conservatism, it is apparent that the enemy has suffered much more heavily than have the Americans.

Particularly serious, it is felt, is the enemy's loss of an estimated 29 cruisers and 43 destroyers. Ships of these categories have borne the brunt of Japanese naval activity in the Pacific. They have protected sealanes against submarines, ferried reinforcements to Guadalcanal, New Guinea and elsewhere and provide the essential protection for enemy warships and aircraft carriers.

If these figures are accurate, it is possible that the enemy has lost close to one half his pre-Pearl Harbor cruiser strength, including this year's additions, and one third of his destroyer strength.

U. S. Building Program

The United States is now in the midst of the most stupendous naval construction program in history. American cruisers and destroyers have been launched with increasing frequency during 1942 and next year will see large numbers of these ships and a smaller, but imposing, number of battleships and aircraft carriers added to the United States battle fleet.

The Japanese failure to use a fleet strong enough to make a better bid for recapture of the Southeastern Solomons has aroused interested speculation here. It is pointed out that the Japanese have always avoided sending "a boy to do a man's work" and that their failure to do so, indicates worry over the naval situation and a determination not to risk too large a part of a fleet that may someday be needed to protect Japan itself.

Another factor against which the Japanese have unsuccessfully contended so far is the growing strength and effectiveness of United States airpower in the Southwestern Pacific. Not only does the Japanese Navy have to watch out for American surface and underwater craft, but it also must be increasingly watchful against air attack.

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Unions Would Drop 'Extra Day' Clause

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Executive Board of the East Coast Alliance of Shipbuilders composed of independent unions, resolved Nov. 18 to petition Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for abolition of the "sixth and seventh day" clause in shipbuilding contracts.

The clause makes it mandatory for employers to regard all days of the week as the same, and to pay time-and-a-half and double time rates only for days worked over five days a week.

Eric H. Pettison of Newport News, Va., President of the East Coast Alliance, speaking for the Executive Board, said the abolition of Saturday and Sunday premium rates was "creating a chaotic condition in various plants due to lack of definite rulings, leaving workers in doubt as to the requirements for receiving premium pay for overtime."

The Board also went on record as approving equal pay for women in the shipbuilding industry for work equal to that done by men.

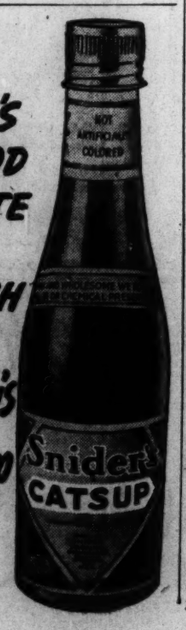
The Alliance claims representation of 100,000 workers in shipyards along the Eastern coast.

New Ship Delivered Under Eight Days

RICHMOND, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—The Liberty freighter which Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond shipyard launched in a record 4 days, 15 hours and 26 minutes last week was ready for service in an hour less than three days more.

Yard officials said the vessel, the 10,500-ton Robert S. Peary, was delivered to the Maritime Commission at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, or 7 days and 14½ hours after her keel was put down.

The Peary was the 96th cargo vessel to be delivered from Richmond. Prefabrication of massive sections made possible the record speed in construction, three days under the best previous time.



Civil Air Patrol Gets Orders

Wide World

They Help to Keep Us Safe

Capt. Hubert Kleinpeter, commander of the Washington, D. C., Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol, which is composed of pilots and student pilots, points out the course for them to be followed on a test flight. The Civil Air Patrol is composed of about 50,000 persons, both men and women, who have enlisted for this service since Pearl Harbor. They pay their own way and put in long hours of study and test flights.

Demand for Bibles Heavy As True Values Are Sought

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—There's a boom in the Bible business—quite convincing proof that a nation at war is seeking solace in prayer.

But the mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men in the armed forces aren't the only buyers of the Bibles, said an authority on the distribution of the Testaments and Gospels. They're being sold to all classes of persons, and sales this year, he said, probably will be 25 per cent more than in 1941.

Dr. Robert Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Bible Society and representative of the American Bible Society, termed the condition "an amazing Bible revival," and said that "America is discovering the Bible again.

"It isn't just a flareup caused by the war but is the result of a real spiritual renaissance which has been coming on for some time but has been quickened by the war."

He said that many of the large publishing firms were weeks behind in their orders and that the American Bible Society, which normally distributes 10,000,000 copies annually, is running several days behind schedule.

The tempo of orders, Dr. Taylor said, began to rise last spring and the increase "has constantly accelerated until it is hard to control."

As evidence of the upswing in business, he pointed to the distribution of 1,500,000 Bibles and portions in 12 central states last year as compared to the 2,500,000 expected to be sent out this year.

Demand for the Scriptures for the armed forces, Dr. Taylor said, "has been unparalleled." The American Bible Society has given away 800,000 Testaments through chaplains and in addition it has sold 250,000 copies to churches to be given to the men in service.

The Society provides the servicemen with moisture proof Testaments bound in the color of their uniforms, with the proper insignia. Dr. Taylor explained that Testaments now carry supplements of psalms, hymns, and prayers so that if no chaplain is present, men of the ranks or officers may conduct informal devotions.

G. O. P. Senators Take Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The November elections began paying dividends to the Republican Party when two new short-term Senators took the oath of office. One unseated a Democrat, giving the Republicans 30 seats to the Democrats' 64.

Hugh Ike Shott, Sr., Bluefield, W. Va., publisher, was sworn in to succeed Joseph Rosier, West Virginia Democrat, who held his office by appointment.

Arthur E. Nelson, Saint Paul Republican, replaces Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican, only temporarily. Senator Ball, an appointee of Gov. Harold Stassen, won election to a full six-year term beginning Jan. 3.

On the same date, Chapman Revercomb, Republican, will succeed Senator Shott of West Virginia.

Minority Leader Charles McNary presented the new Senators' credentials. Senator Shipstead (R) of Minnesota accompanied Senator Nelson to the rostrum, where Vice-President Wallace administered the oath .Senator Rosier accompanied Senator Shott.

New Trial Sought For Treason Cases

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Citing 18 objections and asking the court to set aside the jury's verdict, Attorney Paul Warnholtz Nov. 17 filed motions for a new trial for six German-Americans convicted last Saturday on treason charges in Federal Court.

Mr. Warnholtz filed 12 motions in all, two for each of the defendants, Hans Max Haupt and his wife, Erna, parents of Herbert Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, uncle and aunt of the executed Haupt; and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, family friends. All were convicted of aiding Haupt and sheltering him.

The motions, to be argued Friday contended, among other things, that the verdict was not supported by the law and the evidence, and that the evidence "is the result of passion, prejudice and war hysteria on the part of the jury, whereby the defendants were deprived of their right to a fair and impartial trial. . . ."

Otherwise the motions dealt with objections to rulings of the court on admissibility of evidence and an unsuccessful plea for a directed verdict of acquittal.

Navy Victory Fails To Convince Maas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—During a discussion of the Solomon Islands naval victory at President Roosevelt's press conference Nov. 17, a reporter asked whether the Chief Executive had received "any communiqués from Admiral Maas of Minnesota."

This was a reference to Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, who saw four months of active service as a Marine Corps colonel in the Southwest Pacific and returned to this country critical of the way operations were being handled there.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Maas declared the Solomons battle was "a magnificent, outstanding victory," but it "in no way changes my criticism of the lack of unity of command, a unified plan of action."

Meanwhile, Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, who returned recently after several months of service as lieutenant commander in the Pacific, declared in an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System that "I am in complete disagreement with the statement that we are losing the war in the Pacific."

"The facts prove my point," he said. "The fact made this clear even before the latest good news from the Solomons."

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U. S. to Help Mexico on Farm Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Great impetus to Mexican agriculture is expected to result from a plan of co-operation between the Rockefeller Foundation and the Mexican Department of Agriculture, which has been announced here by Marte R. Gomez, Minister of Agriculture.

Approval of the project, which was suggested by the Rockefeller Foundation, has been given by President Avila Camacho, and according to official sources in the Department of Agriculture, the commission of experts who will work here for the Foundation will arrive from the United States in January or February. They will be under the direction of Dr. E. C. Stakman, of the University of Minnesota, who is an expert in wheat rust.

According to the report of the project submitted by Minister Marte R. Gomez to the President, the commission will include a geneticist, a specialist in soils, a specialist in zootechnics and veterinary science and a vegetable pathologist. The commission will work as a dependency under the Secretary of Agriculture and will be subject to the rules and dispensations of the same. The Mexican Government will share expenses of the work equally with the Foundation, according to the Minister's report.

To Tackle Wheat Rust

Beyond the fields indicated by the selection of specialists, it is not yet known here what specific problems the commission will tackle. It is expected this will be worked out with Mexican agricultural experts after the commission arrives. It is almost certain that one problem will be that of wheat rust, particularly troublesome here, and selection of Dr. Stakman as head of the commission is taken here to indicate such plans. Work on this problem will fit in with the desire of the new Office of War Economy to augment wheat production by an increase of 350,000 acres, according to a recent statement.

According to Ministry of Agriculture sources here, the plan of the Rockefeller Foundation to work with this Ministry marks the first extension of the Foundation's activities into the realm of agriculture. Heretofore, its work has been confined to public health and education. The agricultural work here will be organized along similiar lines to that in the older fields.

The Minister's report to the President stated also the Foundation will offer scholarships for specialized study, "not precisely for lectures or courses in the University but for individuals who now work in Mexico in distinct problems of the science of agriculture and who desire to go to any part of the United States to perfect or amplify their knowledge."

Result of Wallace Visit

The Rockefeller project has grown from the visit of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Mexico in 1940, according to Marte R. Gomez. The Vice-President reported to the Foundation the usefulness of co-operating with the Mexican Government in agricultural investigations and demonstrations.

"The suggestion was received with interest by the Foundation," Señor Gomez explained in his announcement to the press, "which invited three distinguished professors of agriculture—Dr. E. C. Stakman of the University of Minnesota, Dr. Richard Bradfield of Cornell University, and Dr. P. C. Mangelsdorf of Harvard University—to come to Mexico to study the possibilities of putting into practice a program of agricultural investigations."

The commission of investigators came during the summer of 1941, exchanging ideas with Mexican officials, and on their return submitted an ample report with recommendations. Later, the Foundation sent a letter suggesting the project to their representative in Mexico, Dr. G. C. Payne, to be presented to the Mexican Minister of Agriculture.

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Curtin Seeks Wider Use of Draftees

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 19 (Australian Associated Press)—A move which may lead to a solution of one of Australia's most troublesome problems—the question of service abroad—has been made by John Curtin, the Labor Prime Minister.

Mr. Curtin's proposal that the Labor Party approve a wider use of the citizen military forces in the Southwest Pacific strikes at a provision of the present Defense Act which has caused difficulties, not only in Australia itself, but also between Canberra and Washington.

The Curtin proposal, which was discussed by the Australian Labor conference yesterday and will be voted on by it at a special session at the end of December, was sprung on the conference by Mr. Curtin, not as Prime Minister, but as the delegate from Western Australia.

Draftees and Volunteers

The proposal would break through one of the most rigidly defended sections of the Defense Act, guaranteed by the then Coalition Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies in reintroducing compulsory service in October, 1939. This was that those called for compulsory service should not be required to serve abroad. Compulsory service on any terms had been stoutly opposed by Mr. Curtin, then leader of the Labor opposition.

Under the present Defense Act, men of the citizen military forces are drafted for service only within Australia and its mandated territories—in this case New Guinea. The other part of the Australian Army, known as the Australian Imperial Forces, is recruited exclusively from volunteers who engage to serve in any war theater.

In a statment to the conference, when asking leave to introduce the subject for discussion, the Prime Minister said that the operations in the Southwest Pacific would be hampered by the present limitations on the use of the citizen military forces when Australian territorial limits were reached.

Mr. Curtin said all Australian forces were available for use in some parts of New Guinea—that is, the mandated territory—while only the Australian Imperial Forces, the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal Australian Navy could be put into service in other parts of the territory.

No Immediate Urgency

Delegates will vote on the understanding that in Mr. Curtin's view, the change proposed is not urgent as long as it can be made effective within a reasonable time. Mr. Curtin also stated that the intention was to use the citizen military forces exclusively in the Southwest Pacific areas near Australia, such as Timor.

An amendment to the defense act would be necessary in order to permit the use of the home forces abroad, and before the labor government could proceed to such an amendment, it would normally be expected by its followers to secure approval by the Australian labor party.

Solomons' Importance To Australia Stressed

By the Australian Associated Press

Melbourne, Nov. 19

Commenting on the Solomons victory, Prime Minister John Curtin said the operations in the Solomons are vital to Australia. The present battles followed logically those in the Coral Sea and off Midway.

He said:

"The battles are not over but the enemy knows he has been fighting and I am grateful to the United States for the magnificent forces it has used in this important theater. In cooperation with the forces under General MacArthur's direction, they were carrying out gallantly a resistance which had the immediate effect of sparing our cities from raids. I often wonder to what extent the Australian people are grateful for those intervening forces which thus far stood between the enemy and our cities."

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Australia's credit has gone up sharply in Washington with word that Australia's Prime Minister John Curtin has initiated a move to release Australian militia for overseas service.

It is particularly timely since the success of current military operations in New Guinea has brought the prospect of subsequent advances beyond New Guinea into the realm of planable and foreseeable operations.

While the volunteer portion of the Australian Army has always been free to move anywhere in the world, the conscript part of that army under present legislation is not free to accompany United States troops and Australian volunteers if and when the time comes to advance beyond Australian, or Australian-mandated territory.

Washington has been reluctant to raise the question of releasing Australian militia for overseas service out of deference to an ally which in most respects has made magnificent contributions to the joint war effort.

But the fact remains that the limitation on service of the militia has perplexed and disturbed Washington and raised doubts in some minds as to the extent to which Australian troops will go along when the defensive phase of the war in the South Pacific is over and the advance to Tokyo begins.

Right Step at Right Time

Thus, Mr. Curtin's initiative is accepted in both diplomatic and military quarters in Washington as being just the right step at the right time to assure those who are responsible for planning future steps in the war that Australia is in this thing for more than just to assure its own safety.

The fact is that until Mr. Curtin's move there was an unfortunate tendency in some quarters to fear that Australia was more concerned with is own immediate security than it was with carrying the war to its final conclusion, wherever that might lead.

The fact that there are today still two Australian armies, one available for overseas service and the other restricted to home service, has seemed to some persons in Washington an anachronism which complicated the problem of planning offensive operations unnecessarily.

The matter has not been one of immediate importance until now because the military problem until this period had been to defend Australia.

But the military picture is changing.

The New Guinea operation is proceeding most satisfactorily.

New Prospects

With the rapid approach of United Nations troops to Buna, on the north shore of the tip of New Guinea, there is every reason to expect the early elimination of Japanese forces from Eastern New Guinea and the ability to develop bases there from which the present campaigns in New Guinea and the Solomons could be pushed on to their logical culmination at Rabaul.

On this new and expanding military horizon it seems in Washington to be of particular importance that Australia has its decks clear to go ahead, particularly since while America is providing the bulk of naval and air forces involved, Australia is and must be relied on to contribute a substantial share of the ground forces.

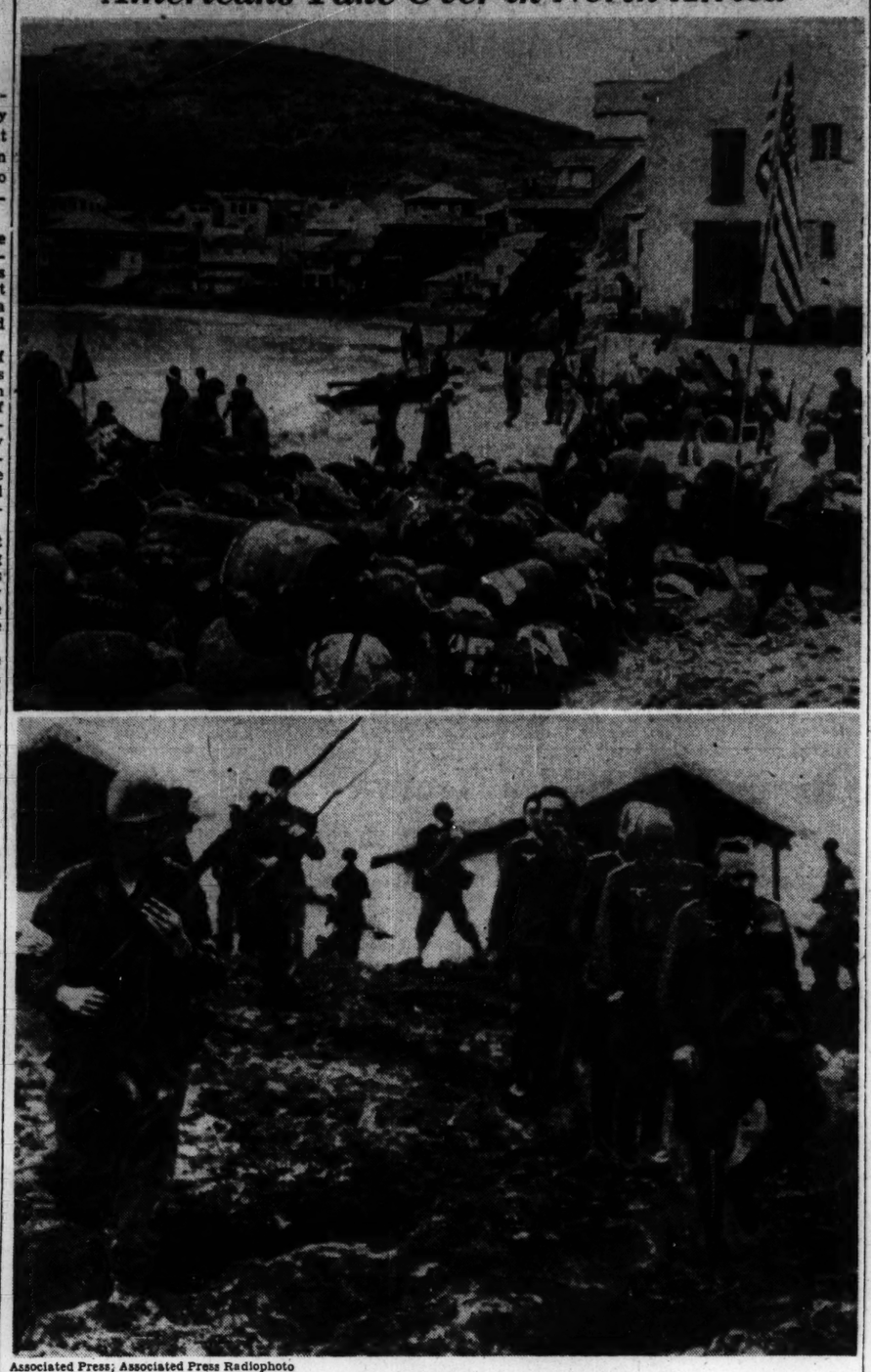
Mr. Curtin's initiative, therefore, is accepted here as a tangible measure of good faith. If it is implemented by parliamentary action it will remove concern about the future availability of the Australian Army when the real offensive gets under way.

Plan to Use Wildlife Of U. S. Parks for Food

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Possibility of exploiting wildlife surpluses in National Forest and Park areas to supplement normal meat supplies and provide hides for tanning is being studied by the House Committee on Wildlife Conservation.

Lloyd Swift, assistant head of the Forest Service Division of Wildlife Management, reported to the Committee today that a fifth of the forest area owned by the Federal Government was overstocked. Big game meat and hides, he said, could be put to good use for war purposes.

Americans Take Over in North Africa



Associated Press; Associated Press Radiophoto

'Old Glory' Waves Over French Colonies

Upper: The American Flag has been raised over piles of war material put ashore for use of American troops invading Algeria. Lower: Under the watchful eyes of American troops bearing bayonets, members of the Italo-German Armistice Commission in Morocco are rounded up to be taken to Fedala, north of Casablanca. Members of the Commission were surprised by the sudden American landing.

Pro-Allied Trend Rises in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 19—The British American advance into North Africa has badly shaken the Italian inner front and has brought anti-Government and pro-Anglo-Saxon tendencies to the fore more than ever.

In many ways large sections of the Italian people regard themselves more unfortunate than the French.

"After all, you were only occupied" is how one Italian put it to Frenchmen. Whereas the French people in their defeat and discouragement lack orientation, the Italians still retain a strong anti-German feeling which hasn't yet been settled by a test of arms.

The notebook of an Italian soldier in North Africa described the attitude of an entire generation of Italians as "fighting without hope; men doomed to failure with defeat or victory."

A serious attempt is being made to break the political and economic power still held by these pro-Allied circles.

One method of breaking the influence of the middle class is at the same time a war measure, namely, closing down small and medium-sized businesses, workshops, and factories in order to concentrate production in most larger organizations or to do without goods and services altogether.

The economic paper Sole cautiously criticized this tactic in a recent number. At the same time the offensive against the middle class and the nobility is interpreted in official propaganda as the "popularization" of Fascism, or "Fascism for the people," which seems not yet to have been achieved despite two decades of trying to be "popular." The favoring of factory workers in ration tickets for food, bicycles, clothes, and shoes underlines this attempt.

Opposition to the ruling group doesn't come only from the pro-Allied noble and middle class, but also from within the party itself.

Intraparty opposition comes especially from the group of young hotbloods [Gerarchi] represented chiefly by the young party secretary, Aldo Bidussoni, who openly depreciate the "March on Rome" of the "old dogs" and insist upon their claims to power, position, and honors.

Giornale d'Italia advises these impetuous youths to "earn yourselves the right in war to the cloth of public offices." The aspirations of this group, however, are not identical with the aspirations of the broad masses.

Every great event like the landing in Africa that gives a hope of the fall of the present regime has a reaction on the food front and on the "ration morale" of the people. Here, too, the downward development of recent months seems considerably hastening.

Violations of Rationing

The expensiveness of everything favors all kinds of violations of rationing regulations. For months now there have been almost no vegetables. Bread is limited to 150 grams daily, but often this much is not available. A kilo of ham costs 80 to 100 lira; a kilo of peas 20 lira.

Popolo d'Italia editorializes violently against the ever-increasing number of hoarders, speculators, and saboteurs, for whom it says, "there will be no sympathy and no mercy."

The transfer of price control from Party organs to the Prefects shows that the efforts of the party to halt rising costs have been unsuccessful.

New methods of seizing crops directly from the peasants involve considerable red tape and leave many loopholes.

All attempts to check illegal and exorbitant prices by employing informers to watch every move of the peasants are sabotaged by the officials themselves who have great stores of products for their own private black market.

Attempt at Discipline

Hence as the Allied forces advance in Africa toward what might be a jumping-off place for Italy the Party machine exhorts, pleads, and threatens hungry and cheated people to get into line again on the food front in an attempt to maintain some kind of discipline.

There are other significant creakings on the beams of Italian morale as the Allied advance continues. Lack of workers resulting from the presence of a half million prisoners in Allied hands, the 2,000,000 soldiers under arms, and the absence of half a million Italian workers in Germany are matched by a shortage of raw materials, electricity, and coal.

Lowering of the coal ration for heating to one third, stretching of the clothes rationing card to 14 months, and a shortage of bread are a severe test even for a naturally frugal people.

The effect of the British bombings on Genoa are not kept secret by the press. The terrible destruction and the large casualty list is a daily topic of conversation. The people are now awaiting the new attacks by air promised by Prime Minister Churchill from the new North African bases.

Party Purge Ousts Two Leading Fascists

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 19

A Swiss Telegraph Agency dispatch from Rome reported yesterday that Aldo Finzi, Former Italian Undersecretary of State and former President of the Italian Olympics Committee, had been ejected from the ranks of the Fascist Party and deprived of all public functions as a disciplinary measure.

A National Councilor who also had been a member of the Party since its formation likewise was ousted from its ranks, the report said. He was identified only by the name of Oro.

Pro-Nazis Put Pressure Upon Iberian Neutrals

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Internal and foreign pro-Axis pressures have begun against the ardent desire of the great majority of Spanish and Portuguese people to remain neutral, according to advices reaching the Associated Press in New York today from reliable European sources.

With the United Nations forces preparing to clamp a squeeze on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, and with Gen. Francisco's order for protective partial mobilization, Nazi elements on the Iberian Peninsula began private circulation of an "open letter" attacking Britain and praising any Spaniards helping Germany.

Last night General Franco announced partial mobilization of Spain's land, sea and air forces, but made no provision regarding the number of men or classes to be affected. Similar steps were taken in Portugal.

The "open letter," a method constantly employed by totalitarians to keep subsersive politics alive, appeared to be a German-inspired outburst of the pro-Nazi wing of the Falange Party.

The letter was described as representing that portion of the Falange which feels it cannot remain in power unless the Axis wins the war.

Circulated by Nazis

"Spaniards!" was the only address of the letter. Like many previous "open letters" of a similar type it became immediately available outside Spain through the German official news agency, DNB, which quoted it as follows:

"Obey your Caudillo (Franco). Remember always that Spain and totalitarian States have a common aim at present. Never forget that the best Spaniard is he who fights in Russia. Never spread rumors or calumny because they are used by the British Secret Service.

"Never forget that Britain alone is responsible for the suffering of your fatherland.

"Explain to your friends that English capitalism and Russian Communism are really the same thing, that is, instruments of the Jews.

"If in your presence someone tries to defend Marxism or democracy, oppose this lie so that your son will never be forced to live in such shameful times as those when Spain was a colony of the Jews and Freemasons. You should hate England."

Pro-Axis Interpretation

This letter, according to European advices, is designed to put a pro-Axis interpretation on Franco's mobilization order, thereby suggesting provocatively that Spain is mobilizing not to defend its neutrality but to enter the war on Germany's side.

The manifesto, tynical of Nazi efforts to whip pro-Axis elements of the Falange into a spasm of pro-German enthusiasm, was aimed primarily to influence Gen. Juan Yague, recently appointed Commander of the Melilla territorial region in Spanish Morocco, and civilians like Labor Minister José Giron.

When France fell in 1940 General Yague was the Commander of the Spanish military area nearest Gibraltar and advocated an independent Spanish attack against that British stronghold. Señor Giron is one of the outstanding pro-Axis Falange leaders who championed an open alliance with Germany and Italy.

Such German-inspired documents are not published publicly in Spain where General Franco's present policy is being definitely designed for neutrality.

Nevertheless, the Falange grip on expression of poinion was reported continuing strong, as members of the Falange National Council expected a general party leaders' meeting soon. Some observers believed General Franco would then exert his leadership over the party and force all extremists, either pro-Axis or Monarchist, to step into line behind him.

Meanwhile, reports broadcast by German agencies interpreted Spain's move as a warning to Britain and America not to touch Spanish territory or Spanish colonies. These sources pointed out that Spain did not mobilize when German troops reached the Spanish frontier in France in 1940.

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Grange Ready for 'Draft' If Needed to Win War

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 19—American farmers as represented in the National Grange are willing to have their entire industry conscripted along with manufacturing, mining, capital, labor, and all other resources of the nation if such universal conscription is deemed essential to winning the war.

Approval of this drastic policy in case of necessity was voted by the delegate body of the farm fraternity without discussion. But at the same time, the delegates made it clear that they want to see a quick return to the free economy of American tradition as soon as the war is over. They resolved that universal conscription, if adopted, should terminate automatically six months after the end of hostilities.

They asked also that powers taken over by the Federal Government from state and local units in this emergency be restored promptly when the war is over. They opposed all centralization not necessary to the war effort.

The farm people offered other recommendations for successful conduct of the war on the home front. The Grangers think, for one thing, that much could be gained for the war effort by clamping down on the liquor industry.

"Manufacturing, handling, transporting and dispensing of liquor uses much needed manpower," declared a resolution introduced by Morton Tompkins, Master of the Oregon Grange. "There is also great loss of manpower hours through use of liquor by those employed in war industries and producing food supplies, all of which reacts to the detriment of an all-out effort."

The resolution did not mention prohibition, but it called on all governmental authorities, both state and national, to take immediate steps to prevent these practices "which are materially hindering our war effort at home and on the field of action."

The manpower problem, about which the farmer as producer of "food for freedom" is so greatly concerned, is not to be solved by any one recommendation, this farm organization realizes. But one important approach, its delegate body believes, is through improved draft policies. The Grange, by resolution, approved an experiment recently conducted in the milk, livestock, and poultry industry, in which definite standards of production were set up as guides for local Selective Service Boards in granting deferment. Extension of this plan to other lines of farm production was urged.

A number of other recommendations were adopted for keeping or placing skilled farm workers essential to production where they are most needed.

While pledging members to do their utmost to help win the war, the Grange is giving thought also to postwar problems of agriculture. The farming industry took a beating after World War I and these people do not want to see that happen again. The convention directed the new Research Division of the fraternity, which is headed by Dr. E. A. Sheets in Washington, to begin at once a study of postwar agricultural plans.

It authorized its Executive Committee to appoint a group of state Grange masters to act as advisors to the Research Division.

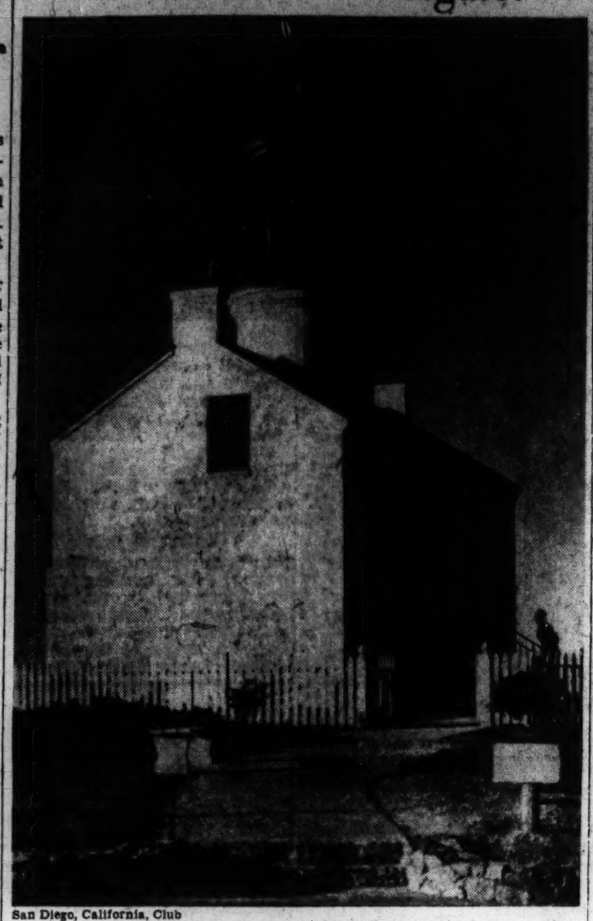
Taking a short recess from its night-and-day work on resolutions, the Grange heard Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of this State, denounce patent monopoly as a drag on the war effort.

Actor Raymond Massey In the Canadian Army

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (AP)—Defense Minister J. L. Ralston announced that Raymond Massey, well-known stage and scren star, had reported here for duty with the Canadian Army, and would be employed in the Adjutant General's branch with the rank of major.

Major Massey served in World War I as an artillery officer. After the war, he went to London, where he won success on the stage and in motion pictures. He is a Brother of Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Honors Noted Navigator



San Diego, California, Club

Cabrillo National Monument

Located on the tip of Point Loma, near San Diego, Calif., this novel structure, combining a lighthouse and living quarters, is called the United States' smallest national monument. It occupies only a third of an acre, and it commemorates the landing of Cabrillo, noted Portuguese navigator, in 1542. There is a handicraft exhibit and gift shop in the house part of the monument.

Scheherazade and Piano Trio 'Abundant' RCA-Victor Disk

Review of Recordings

Following Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite with Schubert's Trio No. 1, in B Flat, as one is able to do currently with the latest RCA-Victor releases, affords a record lover with a fine contrast of the abundance and economy of means.

Scheherazade—which is done by Pierre Monteux with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, on nine sides—spreads over a wide tonal canvas especially in its depiction of the stormy sea in the final movement. The Schubert—done by Artur Rubinstein, Jascha Heifetz and Emanuel Feuermann—is full of good feeling, sprightly and sparkling especially in its third and fourth movements. All this satisfaction and from only three instruments, too. The sometimes faintly damning phrase "chamber music"—implying dull and erudite—does not apply to this trio. A better group of players to render it would be hard to imagine. The recent passing of Mr. Feuermann is to be sincerely regretted. It is only minimized by the news that Beethoven's "Archduke" Trio by this group is a forthcoming release.

Vincent D'Indy's "Symphony on a French Mountain Air," a release by the San Francisco group ahead of the Scheherazade, employs the piano as a part of the orchestral score rather than a virtuoso instrument. It is flowing, melodic—in the Cesar Franck school and once again receives a rendition by Mr. Monteux who is at home in the pre-World War French school of modernism.

Samuel Barber is undoubtedly Arturo Toscanini's favorite American composer as witness Mr. Toscanini's programming of his works on the air. Now on wax comes the Adagio, done with the NBC Symphony, a work of sustained melodic feeling, one, perhaps, of gentle melancholy, representing some fruitful writing. This may be the last from Mr. Barber for some time as he has already entered the armed forces.

The radio, perhaps, is responsible for the recording trend of complete recitals. A set of four French opera arias by Gladys Swarthout is now out close on the issuance of an album of French songs and arias by Grace Moore. Most familiar in the group Miss Swarthout elected to sing are Siebel's third act aria, "Gentle Flowers in the Dew," from Gounod's "Faust," and "Knowest Thou the Land," first-act aria from Thomas's "Mignon." Stephano's Recitative and Aria, "Que Fais Tu," from the third act of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and the Recitative and Styrienne, "Je Connais Un Pauvre Enfant," from Thomas's "Mignon," are the other two of a group which were wisely chosen to bring out the middle register of Miss Swarthout's voice.

What with Miss Moore's espousal of French songs—she does Corneille-Paladilhe's "Psyche," Hugo-Hahn's "If My Words Had Wings," De Lisle-Duparc's "Phidyle," and arias from Massenet's "Herodiade" and "Manon"—the field is nicely covered. Wilfred Pelletier is the conductor on both albums.

Speaking of Miss Moore recalls that her choice of protégés, as well as songs, is good. Dorothy Kirsten, young American soprano, once in a swing group on the radio, makes her record debut singing with Felix Knight, Favorite Songs from Famous Musicals, an album of well beloved songs from Strauss, Romberg and Herbert operettas, including "My Hero," "Will You Remember," "One Alone" and "Serenade-Student Prince." It is a pleasure to hear Miss Kirsten's top tones. Mr. Knight, who has been featured in Victor's Gershwin and Kern albums, has come by the radio route to the finals in the Metropolitan Auditions.

Outstanding Victor releases of past weeks include Grieg's lesser-played "Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 2, containing "Solvejg's Song," undoubtedly one of Greig's best melodies, by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor; the Richard Strauss tone poem, "Don Juan," done by the National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, conductor; and the Love Music from Moussorgsky's "Boris," coupled with the satiric "Polka," from Shostakovitch's "Age of Gold" Ballet, by the same orchestra.

One would most certainly be amiss not to hear the timely—even though taken from a work based on the days of Peter the Great—prayer for the Russian people, "All Is Quiet in the Camp," from Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," sung by Igor Gorin, baritone. This is easily his best to date. Also timely is Shostakovitch's "The United Nations," on the other side.

Popular

The last Victor records by Glenn Miller—the zenith of precision bands—are probably out now and the best of these are the mysterious easy-paced "Bleepy Town Train," coupled with the easy jivy "Juke Box Saturday Night," and two Kern tunes from the Astaire-Hayworth film, "Dearly Beloved" and "I'm Old Fashioned." Sharp rhythmed is Freddie Martin's "I Get the Neck of the Chicken," and, on a newer label, "Soft-Hearted," coupled with "A Touch of Texas," both easy paced.

Strictly for the jazz "inner circle" are Duke Ellington's "Hayfoot, Strawfoot," sharp with just enough "corn," paired with "Sherman Shuffle," and Sidney Betchet's New Orleans Feetwarmers on the low down, "The Mooche," paired with "Blues in the Air," which sounds like on the spot improvisation, for Victor.

Dinah Shore, moving up the ladder to screen fame, is well heard in Kern's "Dearly Beloved," paired with "Why Don't You Fall in Love with Me," and, on another disk Cole Porter's "You'd Be So Nice to Come Home To," coupled with "Manahattan Serenade," all Victor.

Canadian Pilot Officer Cited for Four Sinkings

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Canadian Pilot Officer Harry Donkersley, RAF flier credited with sinking four enemy merchantmen and damaging a tanker in the Mediterranean, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Ministry announced.

The citation said that Pilot Officer Donkersley's successes "deprived the enemy of much fuel so vital for the battle in Africa." Flier Donkersley's home is in Powell River, British Columbia.

Ruman Priest To Face Trial On Spy Charge

DETROIT, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Rev. Glighaerie Moraru, Detroit priest of the Rumanian Orthodox Church who was indicted with two others yesterday on espionage charges, describes his Free Rumania Movement as working "for the triumph of democracy" and says it "has spread all over the world in behalf of the Allied cause."

The Rev. Mr. Moraru, charged with activities designed to effect entry of former King Carol into the United States for the purpose of establishing a Monarchist Government-in-Exile, asserts his Free Rumania Movement does not support any foreign government or foreign political party.

The organization was founded in Canada in Decemober, 1940, he says, as a patriotic movement.

"I did ask King Carol to help me spread the movement throughout the world," the priest said in a statement, "and he did it gladly, having in mind the Allies' cause and his country's, too."

The Rev. Mr. Moraru admitted having received gifts totaling $4,000 from the former Monarch to further the Free Rumania Movement, but there were no contracts or conditions attached to the donations, he declared.

Government investigators said that activities of the three men, two of them priests and the other an editor of Rumanian publications, had a definitely subversive tinge. They are charged with violating the Espionage Act and with failing to register as foreign agents.

Federal officials said that the Free Rumania movement headed by the Rev. Mr. Moraru had a membership of approximately 2,000 and had no connection with an organization headed by Charles Devila, former Rumanian Minister to the United States, also designed to set up a Rumanian Government-in-Exile in this country. Mr. Davila resigned his ministerial post when his country showed Fascist tendencies.

Investigators said that if such a government as proposed by the Free Rumanian Movement should gain recognition in the United States its leaders would be given control of Rumanian Government gold stores frozen in 1940 by the U. S. Treasury Department when Rumania joined Germany in the war. The funds are variously estimated at from $40,000,000 to $100,000,000. Also impounded is a $15,000,000 personal fortune of King Carol.

48-Hour Week Wins Approval Within Limits

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—The ninth National Conference on Labor Legislation has indorsed a 48-hour work week provided time and one-half pay is retained for all hours over 40.

The Conference, the first ever held outside of Washington, is being attended by 150 delegates from 40 States. They include federal and state labor officials and union leaders.

The Conference Committee's report yesterday on the 48-hour week, approved by the delegates, contained this declaration:

"The Committee wishes to make clear, however, that in indorsing the scheduling of 48-hour shifts for war production, it also upholds the payment of time and one-half for overtime beyond the standard work week of 40 hours, and urges active and full enforcement of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The Conference approved also a recommendation that "all federal labor policies should be decided by or in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor." The Committee report said this recommendation was made "to eliminate the confusion and impairment of morale caused by conflicting directives issues by a multiplicity of agencies."

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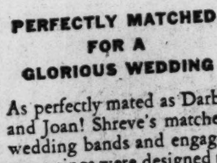

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Canada Forced to Act on Manpower; Crisis Involves Army and Industry

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 19—The resignation of Elliott M. Little as Director of National Selective Service has been received here with disappointment.

He has been recognized as one of the group of "strong" men who have come from executive positions in business to accept without remuneration important posts in the wartime administration.

He has been considered admirably qualified to carry out the admittedly difficult task of marshaling the manpower of the country and directing it into channels where it will make the most effective contribution to the war effort.

With the growing "pinch' of manpower, the job so intricate and exacting in any circumstances, has become increasingly difficult as greater demands are being made on it from various branches of war activity.

"Ambiguous Authority"

One of the factors in the present situation has, it is felt, been a clash of personalities. The Labor Minister, Humphrey Mitchell, and Mr. Little are both forthright men. Sections of the press have recently claimed that Mr. Little has lacked adequate authority to carry out his duties.

In Mr. Little's letter of resignation to Mr. Mitchell he says that he has been "carrying grave responsibilities without commensurate authority," and that "the present situation is one of ambiguous and divided authority."

Mr. Little complains of delay in bringing the employment offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission under his control as was arranged and of unnecessary obstruction and delay in switching the machinery of the call-up for military training to his department.

Just Home From London

Mr. Mitchell in his reply says: "I have done everything in my power to support your efforts." As the Minister responsible to Parliament for the operation of Selective Service no one could be more eager for Mr. Little's success. He says in a statment that Mr. Little's resignation arose from "certain misconceptions."

The War Minister, who has just returned from London where he has been studying the British national manpower plan, says he has been giving "first attention to the further development of National Selective Service" and hopes soon to make an announcement of the subject.

Canadian Basements Stocked With Butter

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Nov. 19

Early rationing of Canadian butter was seen as unlikely with a statement by J. G. Taggart, Foods Administrator for the Prices Board, pointing out that apparently "there are eight or nine million pounds of butter stored away in basements in Canada."

Butter, he said, would be more difficult to handle through ccupon rationing than tea, coffee, or sugar, since the latter can be stored safely while butter has to be moved to the consumer fairly quickly.

Economic Scope

MONTREAL, Nov. 19 (CP) — Threat of inflation and shortage of manpower have introduced administrative difficulties of the first order and the energetic treatment of these problems in the manner now being pursued is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, A. A. Magee yesterday told Barclay's Bank (Canada) shareholders in a presidential address prepared for delivery at their annual meeting.

Mr. Magee said that "the full weight and perils of the war have not fallen upon Canadians and we have had ample time to visualize the extent of the sacrifices which we may be called upon to make. We shall have only ourselves to blame if we are not prepared."

When the history of the war has been written Canada's economic contribution to the cause of the United Nations would be an outstanding feature, he said. The scope of Canada's participation might be measured by the value of contracts placed and commitments made by the Department of Munitions and Supply. The grand total of war equipment, ships, and aircraft on Canadian, British and other account up to the end of September was no less than $5,500,000,000.

The national income had shown extraordinary increases during the last two years and the tentative estimate for 1942 was $7,500,000,000, representing a gain of about $1,000,000,000 per year, Mr. Magee recalled.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 19—Canada's manpower situation—one of the difficult aspects of the Dominion's war effort—has now reached a stage of political action.

In brief the situation is this:

Canada has so many men under arms that labor shortages have become acute in key industries, and in agriculture.

Widespread demand has resulted for governmental action to fix a definite limit on the army's present heavy expansion.

The situation has long been foreseen. But it is understood that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has been waiting until the "pressure" for official action has been sufficient to make the Government's action in the fundamental question of allocation unavoidable.

Warning Given by Howe

Last June C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, warned Parliament that he would need far more men for his war factories, and declared that Canada should not reduce its output of weapons even if it had to put a limit on its Army. Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defense, contradicted Mr. Howe's views of a manpower crisis. Since then the crisis has developed so far that basic production in steel, copper, and timber has declined, and a drop in farm output is threatened.

In some countries the logic of this situation would be obvious and the problem could be tackled directly. Here Mr. King find it more difficult. From the beginning of the war his basic policy, underlying every important act, has been to maintain what he calls national unity. By this he means a maximum co-operation between the French-Canadian and English-speaking races. He is still maintaining it by his refusal to deal drastically with manpower yet.

If the Government were to place a limit on the Army now, as it must do to achieve any over-all plan, it would instantly arouse all those forces that have been demanding conscription for overseas service. Mr. King would be accused of dodging the conscription issue, demand for a conscription crusade by holding down the Army, A new demand for conscription crusade would begin and a counteragitation among the anticonscriptionists of Quebec and Mr. King's Government might well face again the political crisis which embarrassed it last June.

Limitation on Army?

Mr. King's plan to meet all these difficulties is now clear. He is waiting for the manpower crisis to become obvious to Canadians at large. When they have realized that expansion cannot continue indiscriminately in the Army, in the factories, and in agriculture, they will insist on action and will agree that the Army must be limited. Then it will be possible for the Government to limit the Army without a political crisis. In the words of Grant Dexter, a leading Liberal journalist in Ottawa, the Government is allowing all concerned to "stew in their own juice."

Obviously this process cannot go on much longer, in the present mood of the country. When the Government announced the establishment of its Selective Service system early in the year it was stated that all Canadians would be placed in the jobs where they could do the most good. Selective Service, however, has hardly started to function in any fundamental way. It cannot with its present limited powers and with no over-all decision by the government.

Until it is decided how much of the nation's manpower should go into the fighting services, how much into weapons and how much into agriculture, Selective Service cannot function adequately, and its leaders are so frustrated by their present position that some important resignations are suggested.

Call for Clear Demarcation

All this serves to increase the growing national demand for a clear demarcation in the basis of manpower use. Also, the decision of the United States to limit its Army has strengthened the hand of those in Ottawa who are asking for a similar policy here.

It is considered certain that the Government will feel able to move finally in this problem before Parliament meets at the end of January, for Parliament is bound to demand a showdown.

Meanwhile Canada's plan to consolidate nonessential industries and thus provide more men for essential industries is proceeding much more slowly than had been expected. This process of consolidation is found to be far more difficult than the Government seems to have foreseen.

The most difficult feature of it is to compensate industries and businesses that are closed down by Government decree. It had been expected that the British system would be followed in general, but in Britain there is no over-all price ceiling, and it is possible to compensate closed-down industries by raising the price received for goods by similar industries that are left open and splitting the profits between the operating and idle plants. In Canada, with an iron-clad ceiling on prices, this is not possible.

Consolidation Blueprints

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which enforces the price ceiling and is instructed to close nonessential industries, is making blueprints for the consolidation program and will be ready to enforce them when this is considered necessary. But it is not taking any action until Selective Service can demonstrate that it is able to place men thus released from idle factories in essential war work.

It may be months before the curtailment is widely felt. Selective Service, lacking essential controls over manpower, certainly is not in a position yet to channel into war work all the men released by nonessential industries.

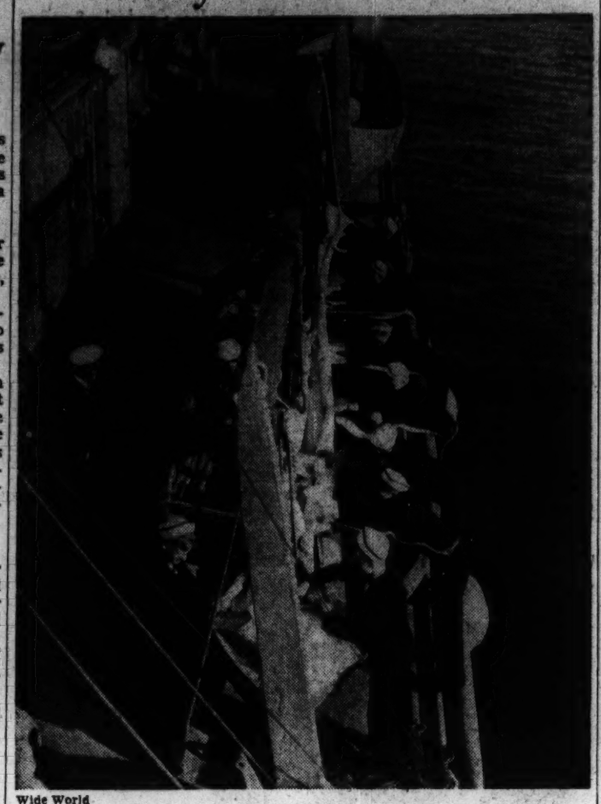
Nonwar business, according to The Financial Post, Canada's chief business paper, is alarmed at the threat of concentration and shutdown. It charges that war industries are hoarding workers, and asking for more than they need.

War industry denies the hoarding charge and says that it is using relatively large staffs to overcome the inefficiency of green labor and absenteeism. It complains also of a shortage of raw materials.

It is the decline in the production of these raw materials that is probably the gravest problem in the nation, since all production depends on them.

Ottawa is getting ready now for some final action on these problems when the Government believes that it is practical politics to act.

Every Second Counts



Wide World

Merchant Marine 'Little Annapolis'

"Clear Away" was the order at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. On cruise, cadets receive periodic drill in the alert manning of lifeboats. Here they roll back the boat cover and make ready.

Pétain Makes Laval Dictator By Manipulating Authority

Continued from Page 1

bringing in elements on whose support he can count for more extreme measures.

The names of Jacques Doriot and Marcel Deat, both notorious pro-German and anti-Allied extremists, and leaders of organized Fascist groups, are already mentioned.

Once he has strengthened his new Quisling position politically in this way, M. Laval is expected to go as far as he dares in aiding German and Italian resistance to the United Nations, first in Tunisia and then elsewhere in the Mediterranean area.

Whether Mr. Laval will dare to go to the point of putting the French Fleet at the disposal of Hitler remains to be seen. Matters are by no means simple, because even if officers were willing to take their orders from him, it is uncertain whether the crews would consent to fight on the side of the Axis.

Already, however, the Paris Radio today speaks of the Germans and Italians landing strong reinforcements at Bizerte and Tunis and states that "the German-Italian High Command, in cooperation with the French High Command, have taken all dispositions to stop the advance of the Anglo-American forces."

As the Paris Radio is under direct German control, it is difficult to say how much this means. But if it carries the indorsement of Vichy it would appear to imply that active co-operation has begun between the French and German Military High Commands.

Now that the Germans have occupied the whole of France, however, M. Laval is bound to find himself up against problems with which Vichy has not hitherto had to deal.

Underground resistance and opposition not only to the Germans but to those who collaborate with them is certain to increase under German occupation. It is probable that the full powers conferred on M. Laval are also intended to give him weapons with which to handle these new elements of intensified resistance within France.

Resignations

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Immediate repercussions from Vichy developments were seen tonight in a report that Vice-Admiral G. A. P. Auphan, Secretary of State for the Navy, and Robert Gibrat, Secretary of State for Communications, had resigned their Cabinet posts.

Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, former Governor General of Algeria, replaced Admiral Auphan, and Jean Bichelonne combined M. Gibrat's post with his present one of Secretary of State for Industrial Production—a production, incidentally, geared to Germany's war needs.

These men doubtless resigned in protest against M. Laval's new powers. They probably knew they were going to be fired anyway, since Admiral Auphan is known to be a supporter of Admiral Darlan. In any event it was considered significant that Admiral Abrial was given Admiral Auphan's job.

Aid for de Gaulle

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Gen. D'Astier, de la Vigerie, who held one of the highest commands in the French Air Force, joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle in London today.

General de la Vigerie, whose rank is equivalent to that of an RAF Air Marshal, arrived with Leon Morandt, prominent French trade unionist and a leading figure in the undergraund anti-Axis movement.

The general commanded the French Air Force in Northern France at the outbreak of the war. He was a fighter ace in the last war.

Bertrande D'Astier de la Vigerie, daughter of the general, was sentenced in August, 1941, to 13 months imprisonment in Vichy on a charge of de Gaullist activity. Her brother, Jean, was given a six-month suspended sentence and fined 200 gold francs on the same charge.

Mlle. de la Vigerie was accused of receiving de Gaullist leaflets to be distributed among students at Mines and instructions for "facilitating plans for a foreign power against France." She was arrested March 3, 1941.

'Halfway to Moscow' Hinted for Britons

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—Britain is awaiting with the liveliest interest Sir William Beveridge's forthcoming report recommending social reforms which, it is said, will take this country "Half way to Moscow."

The view is expressed that it is necessary for Britain to go halfway to Moscow unless it wants to be landed in Moscow altogether. It is argued that it is no mere readjustment of the economic system, but a new system that is wanted.

Sir William himself has high hopes of his plans being adopted because he thinks the British people as a whole are fully alive to the necessity for drastic change in approach to such matters as the elimination of want and unemployment, State control of social services, State responsibility for pensions and State provision for old-age needs.

Under Full Debate

In these stirring days when war news and the international aspect of reconstruction overflow the world's press it would seem all the more necessary therefore to record how the tempo of demands for domestic reform too is quickening here. And the present series of debates in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords provides ample evidence of this.

Answering eager questioners in the Commons yesterday Sir Stafford Cripps announced that the Beveridge report would be published at the end of this month. It is already in the hands of the Cabinet.

Sir Stafford made no reply to a question whether the present British administration agreed with the view that the report took Britain halfway to Moscow.

But there is little doubt from views expressed both inside and outside Parliament that the lengthy and comprehensive Beveridge document is expected to be just about the most important event in the social progress of this country for many years.

Speedier Action Sought

Meantime, however, there is great public activity in the reconstruction field. Numerous speakers are using this week's debate on the King's address to Parliament to stress their views of reconstruction and demand speedier action from the Government.

For instance the veteran Liberal, Sir Percy Harris, urged the Education Minister, Mr. Richard A. Butler, in Commons yesterday to take his courage in both hands and secure a settlement of postwar education now during the war.

Ministers are speaking this week on what action the Government intends to take on the Scott and Uthwatt reports already published on the physical rebuilding of Britain. The House of Lords is debating the same issues.

Eliminatjon of Want

There has been speculation about the contents of the Beveridge report, and it is generally accepted that its main theme is an all-out social security plan for every man, woman, and child in Britain.

But Sir William doesn't believe that there should or could be equality of income. He is confident that want can be eliminated in the future—as confident it seems as Henry Kaiser was in his address in New York this week.

There is clearly a big difference between these two men's ideas of planning to end want. But both at all events are convinced of the need for planning.

Sir William believes far-reaching reforms can be introduced into Britain without undue political controversy. There is one big "but" in his optimism—"will they [the Government] do it?"

Progressives here claim that the forces of reaction are now mobilizing for a fight on social issues. If that's the case, a big political test seems imminent.

Gift of $100,000 For Trainer Planes

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 19

A check for $100,000 was presented Nov. 18 by Carl Sandburg, American poet, to Princess Martha of Norway to be given to the Lease-Lend Administration for training planes at Camp "Little Norway" in Canada.

The gift was presented at a dinner sponsored by the New York Chapter of the American Scandinavian Foundation, which has been conducting a drive for planes to be used by Norwegian fliers training at the Canadian base for duty with the United Nations.

Princess Martha of Norway and Princess Margrethe of Bourbon Parma, former Princess of Denmark, were guests of honor.

Text of Statement by Pétain On New Powers for Laval

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Backed by German bayonets, Pierre Laval held dictatorial powers over the people of unhappy France today through the Vichy Government's latest gesture toward the Nazi conquerors.

It was disclosed last night that Marshal Pétain at a Tuesday cabinet meeting designated the swart little Germanophile his heir as Chief of State and gave him full powers to write his own laws and decrees.

Marshal Pétain informed France: "We, Marshal of France and Chief of State by virtue of the constitutional law of July 10, 1940, decree that the Head of Government (Laval) outside of constitutional laws, has the power on his simple signature to make laws and issue decrees."

Canceling a previous decree which had designated Admiral Jean Darlan, now co-operating with the Allies in Africa, as his successor, Marshal Pétain named M. Laval to take over as Chief of State in the event of the Marshal's permanent incapacity. He directed that within a month or such event the cabinet should meet to choose a permanent sucessor.

The text of the communique broadcast from Vichy on the Government change said:

"On Nov. 17 at 1 p. m. the Ministers and Secretaries of State held a Cabinet meeting presided over by Marshal Pétain. At its conclusion the minutes signed by the Marshal and Chief of Government Pierre Laval were drawn up. It was decided to have them inserted in the Official Journal. Following is the text:

"'The Head of the Government made a statement on the political and military situation.

"'In particular he reported on information which Admiral (René) Platon (Secretary of State) brought back from the mission which he had just carried out in Tunisia.

"'Taking into account the exceptional circumstances, the Marshal, who continues as Head of the State to embody French sovereignty and permanence of the country, has decided to give Prime Minister Laval the powers necessary to a head of government to enable him speedily to deal at any hour and in all places with the difficulties through which France is passing.

"'The Marshal declared he had been able to appreciate the patriotism and foresight of Laval on all circumstances. He paid tribute to the courage with which the Head of the Government shoulders responsibilities.

"'The Head of Government thanked the Chief of State for the confidence which he showed him at this tragic time and assured him of his will to serve France with all his intelligence and his whole heart. He hopes his efforts, of which he will keep the Marshal informed, will enable the salvation of the country to be ensured.

"'Signed

"'Philippe Pétain

"'Pierre Laval.'

"Text of the constitutional act relating to a successor:

"'We, Marshal of France and Chief of State by virtue of the constitutional law of July 10, 1940, decree:

"'Article One. If for any cause whatever before ratifications of the new constitution by the nation we are prevented from exercising the functions of the Chief of State these functions shall be assured by Pierre Laval, the Head of Government.

"'In case of permanent incapacity, the Cabinet shall within a month appoint a Chief of State by majority vote. At the same time it shall define and fix the respective powers and attributions of the Chief of State and the Head of the Government, whose functions shall be separate.

"'Article Two. Constitutional Act No. 4 (concerning the appointment of Admiral Jean Darlan) is and remains canceled.

"'Done at Vichy Nov. 17, 1942.

"'Signed Philippe Pétain.'"

Hull's Opinion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today the emergence of Pierre Laval as supreme dictator of France, after the recent complete occupation of that country by German troops, only emphasized M. Laval's complete indentification with German aims and policies.

The Secretary told his press conferen that M. Laval's latest promotion confirmed what he, Mr. Hull, had said many times: that M. Laval was part and parcel of Hitlerism and the Hitler Government.

In connection with the vital importance of Spain in the new Western Mediterranean situation, Mr. Hull disclosed that the Spanish Ambassador, Juan Francisco de Cardenas, had called at the Senate Department today to reiterate Spain's determination to maintain absolute neutrality.

Asked about published allegations that the State Department had failed to work out a solution for the government of American-occupied North Africa, the Secretary emphasized that a large-scale fight is still being waged in Africa and that he was not inclined to be drawn into any controversy over minor matters until that fight succeeded.

The Government and the State Department, headded, were content to stand 1,000 per cen behind the policy so far followed toward France.

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Fuel Rationing Official Tells Midwest of Its Duty to the East

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP) — Joel Dean, Director of the Fuel Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration, told the Chicago Association of Commerce in a speech prepared for delivery today that the Midwest must ration its gasoline and oil to make stocks available for the petroleum-starved East.

Although North African Expeditionary Forces have been draining petroleum products from the United States at a rate exceeding "any figure that might have been estimated in advance," he said, the problem is not so much one of abundance as of availability.

To make additional stocks available to the eastern seaboard, he continued, large midwestern stores must be shipped to shortage areas, and pipeline and barge terminals planned to serve the Midwest must become points of origin for shipments to the East Coast.

Mr. Dean said that to meet this drain larger reserve stocks would become necessary in the Midwest. Improbability that stocks in midwestern markets can be replenished on regular schedule, to compensate for shipments to the East, make increased reserves doubly necessary, he added.

"The only way in which the Middlewest could take advantage of its proximity to the major producing areas and of the more plentiful supply of oil which is stored in this area would be to do so at the expense of the East," he declared.

"If you in this section of the country do not share your more abundant supply with the populous States on the eastern seaboard, then the cut in that area would have to be so drastic as to not only imperil the war effort but would threaten the very health of scores of thousands of citizens in the East Coast states.

"Fortunately for the welfare of our country, we do not do things that way. It is in the American tradition not only to share our abundance with our neighbors but also to share our hardships and discomforts by making whatever sacrifice is necessary for the welfare of the country."

Nurse Knew What To Do to Get Action

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18 (AP) —Helen Norkelunas, Canadian-born registered nurse, knew exactly what she wanted and went directly to the head man, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, to get it.

It is a rule of the Army and Navy that commissions can be given only to citizens of 10 years' standing. Miss Norkelunas, although she came to the United States from Canada with her Lithuanian parents 20 years ago, has been a citizen only eight and a half years.

Three months ago Miss Norkelunas applied to the Red Cross for enlistment as an ensign in the Navy Nurse Corps but her application was turned down. Local friends were unable to help and she wrote directly to Mr. Knox. A reply came from Capt. Sue S. Dauser, Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, to whom Mr. Knox had referred the nurse's request, saying that Miss Norkelunas had been accepted into the Corps, an exception being made in this case.

King Carol Surprised By Spy Expose

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 18 (AP)— King Carol of Rumania, named as the man who gave $13,000 to two Rumanian priests and an editor indicted for espionage, said the charges against the trio "surpass my understanding."

He indicated the three, indicted by a Detroit Federal grand jury, were members of the Free Rumanian organization which he heads.

The refugee King said the movement has existed for nearly two years and "has never ceased to make the greatest effort in sustaining the cause of the United Nations."

To accuse such a movement of being the agent of an enemy government, his statement continued, "is not only an outright lie but also completely ridiculous."

King Carol protested the accusations against the Detroit men, which he said "are based on the lowest of intrigues and on interests which are completely different from those of the United Nations."

Louis Hopping, Assistant United States Attorney, said in Detroit after the indictments were returned that one of the priests had visited King Carol twice and received $13,000 from him.

The King said all his efforts and all those of his Free Rumanian movement were aimed at sustaining and helping the objectives of the United Nations and at affirming that the real Rumania is with the United Nations."

Many Housewives Will Be Called

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)— One out of every four housewives living near war factories will be in war jobs before the end of 1943, Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt predicted.

Mr. McNutt declared that the pressing need for war workers would require both men and women now in jobs not essential to the war effort to take jobs in war factories.

"If they have never done factory work before, they have got to take training for war factory jobs," he said in an interview with Hardy Burt of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The interview was transcribed for broadcast throughout the nation next week.

The war manpower chief asserted that 65 out of 180 war production areas are facing "real trouble" with labor shortages and that throughout the country generally, there are shortages of special types of skilled workers.

Migration of idle workers to war centers he said, would not solve the labor shortage "because of living conditions existing in our already overcrowded war production centers."

Each community, Mr. McNutt added, "must mobilize its own labor resources without calling in outside help."

Northward, the Road to Japan

Wide World

Stretch of the Highway to Alaska

Seven months and 17 days mark the greatest engineering achievement yet for the war, during which time the 1,681 miles from Dawson Creek, Alberta to Fairbanks, Alaska, was opened to travel. Much remains to be done, but the way is open for a continual flow of men and munitions north to the backdoor of Japan free of submarine and aerial attack.

Alaska Highway to Be Opened By Canadian and U. S. Officials

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Nov. 19 (AP)—A ribbon of red, white and blue will be slashed and flung to the Arctic wind Friday, opening the Alaska highway by Ian MacKenzie, a Canadian Cabinet Minister, and E. L. Bartlett, Secretary of State for Alaska.

Btween the fluttering colors of the United States and Canada will roll an army truck manned by two proud soldiers from the ranks, selected by Col. K. B. Bush, Chief of the Northwest Service Command: Corp. Otto Gronke, Chicago, and Private Bob Bowe, Minneapolis. The truck will proceed northward to Fairbanks, Alaska, followed by cars bearing civil and military officials of the two nations. This will be the vanguard of a series of mighty convoys—convoys safe from submarines and all but immune to air attack—which will move north toward Japan.

Dignitaries of Canada and Alaska will join the jubilant Northwest Service Corps in celebrating the epochal engineering feat of the war, a road pushed 1,681 miles through one of the world's great wildernesses in seven months and 17 days.

Last March 17, the final agreement on the project between the United States and Canada was announced. On Nov. 3 Corp. Refines Sims, Jr., a Philadelphia Negro, and Alfred Jalufka of Kennedy, Texas, almost drove their bulldozers into each other near the Alaska-Yukon border.

Like two needles threading their way through a vast haystack of jackpine and spruce they had met head-on and nearly "beaned" each other with crashing trees.

Originally planned to be only nine feet wide, it was found practicable to make the road twice that width and still maintain a construction pace of eight males a day. Two hundred streams had to be bridged, vast areas of treacherous, swampy muskeg had to be crossed.

The new road extends from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Dawson Creek, Alberta. At its northern terminus, it connects with Alaska's sole railroad of any importance, the Government line from Fairbanks to Anchorage, the Army's headquarters, and with the latter city's seaports of Seward and Whittier. It also connects with the Richardson Highway, which runs from interior Alaska to the seaport of Valdez.

Dawson Creek is the railhead of the Canadian National, the Northern "jumping-off place" for all the vast Northwestern wilderness.

At Dawson Creek it also strikes an existing auto road to Edmonton, caiptal of Alberta, from which railroad and highways stretch out to a score of points on the United States Border.

Paralleling the new road is a string of military airfields connecting the West and Midwest with Alaskan bases. Importance of supplying these vital aerial outposts was a prime reason for choosing the present route in preference to the long-favored tourist highway nearer the coast.

Ban Is Sought During War On Crop Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP) — Suspension of all federal crop control for the duration of the war was advocated yesterday in a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture.

It was also recommended that Congress enact a formula for parity to increase farm crop sufficiently "to enable the farmer to compete with other employees of labor, under wartime conditions."

Congress was requested to "take whatever action is necessary to stop the Office of Price Administration and Department of Agriculture from buying selling commodities and the use of subsidies."

"This practice now being carried on by the OPA and Department of Agriculture is in flagrant violation of the law," the resolution stated.

The suspension of all crops control under the AAA will release hundreds of thousands of employees and office equipment for other jobs essential to the war effort."

The Association is composed of elected or appointed commissioners, secretaries or directors of agriculture of the various states.

R. A. Trovatten, Minnesota Commissioner of Agriculture and President of the Association, said the resolutions were approved by all seven members present of the nine-man Executive Committee.

Pasadena 'Queen' in 1939 Gets Stellar Film Role

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP) — Cheryl Walker, who was given a motion-picture contract after reigning as queen of the 1939 Pasadena Tournament of Roses, has been named for the role of Eileen in the film version of "Stage Door Canteen."

Miss Walker, a blue-eyed blonde, has played a few minor parts, has acted as a stand-in for feminine stars, and has done extra work.

Inside War in Occupied Lands Has Big Role in Final Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 — While acts of sabotage and guerrilla fighting were more or less sporadic during World War I, today such resistance is on so large a scale and is spread over such vast areas that the occupied countries have been transformed into a constituent part of the front line, according to Dr. Boris Furlan, formerly professor at the University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and now advisor to the Royal Yugolav Government in New York.

"Becaues of this, a modern military leader has to take into account beside the classical elements of warfare, the new elements of guerrilla and sabotage which may play a decisive role in his strategic plans."

Dr. Furlan, who was under capital sentence by an Italian military tribunal for his activities in support of Draja Mihailovitch, Yugoslav guerrilla leader, declared in a lecture sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Forum at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel here last night.

"In spite of drastic countermeasures adopted by the occupiers, Europe's underground is reducing the results of the so-called collaboration policy to the lowest possible level," Dr. Furlan held. "Heavier and heavier blows are inflicted to the war machine of the enemy, and they will be continued until the day comes when this machine will crack down under them.

"When the full story of this resistance is known, the world will be amazed to what extent it contributed to the destruction of the Nazi-Fascist war machine."

Dr. Furlan said that since the aim of the oppressors is enslavement of populations by all sorts of cruelties, the underground movements must accommodate themselves to totalitarian techniques and be as "ruthless and brutal." In this connection he criticized those who have protested against the connivance of America with "assassins."

"This shows a false humanitarianism and a complete misunderstanding of what is going on in Europe now," he continued. "If one could realize to only a small extent the sufferings of the enslaved people in Europe, he would not use the word 'assassination' for the elimination of sadistic torturers, but of acts of justice performed in the interest of humanity."

The Yugoslav Government advisor declared that due to the similarity of means of oppression used by the occupation forces, the same forms and tactics of resistance develop in territories far removed and with no connection between them. The main fields of resistance are sabotage, guerrilla and underground press, he said, adding that sabotage embraced "practically every field of social life."

Dr. Furlan told of many industrial sabotage methods of the oppressed peoples of Europe. In Norway, the workmen in shipyards pursue "go-slow" tactics; skilled Polish workers presented themselves to the Germans as unskilled laborers with the result that months were wasted in training them to operate machines with which they actually had been familiar for many years; in some factories machines are held many days after their completion on the pretext that tests were not satisfactory, and afterward the machine is sent to a wrong destination; in many industrial plants workers waste materials and machines, and miners mix stones with coal.

"In one factory alone, 2,000,000 containers were perforated so that the whole output had to be thrown away," he said. "In this manner large stocks of canned food are made unusable by a simple little pinhole in the can. A French underground leaflet, circulated in great numbers, appealed to the workers to sabotage production, carrying the following appeal, 'a slight defect in a power-tool, a loose bolt, a pinhole in a tin can, will hasten German defeat.'"

Tariff Control Debated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)— Four high Government officials testified "very strongly" today before the House Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina said, in favor of legislation to give President Roosevelt broad wartime power to suspend tariff and immigration regulations.

Appearing to urge enactment of the legislation, introduced by Representative Robert L. Doughton at the request of the President, were Attorney General Francis Biddle, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Administration.

One Republican, declining use of his name, said after the morning executive session that he thought the Committee woul dtable the measure but Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, who had earlier expressed strong opposition, said the testimony had "modified" his views. He proposed limiting the legislation to one year.

The Committee met again in the afternoon, with the understanding that Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, might testify.

Arizona Convicts Seek War Service

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 18 (AP)— Convicts in the Arizona State Prison put it up to Gov. Sidney P. Osburn today to help them get into the armed forces or war industries.

A petition signed by 120 prisoners said:

"We are in prison wasting our time without the opportunity of learning a trade to help our country, and it is up to you to make us better citizens so we can be of service and good use to our country.

"We will do our best to make good, and make amends. We want to prove that our intentions are good. Many of us are young, strong and healthy. Why should we be kept in prison in this time of need?"

The Governor said he would submit the list to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Bituminous Coal Use Record Seen in Making

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)— Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes predicts that consumption of United States bituminous coal, already at the highest point in nearly two decades, would reach a new record peak of 600,000,000 tons in 1943.

Mr. Ickes said his information indicated that the mining and transportation industries must be prepared to supply that much soft coal next year "to carry out planned military operations and meet essential civilian requirements."

'Four Freedoms' For Jews Stressed

NEW YORK Nov. 18 (AP)—Senators William R. Langer (R) of North Dakota and Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah declared last night that the United States should carry the "four freedoms" to Jewish peoples throughout the world.

They deliver prepared addresses at a mass meeting sponsored by the New Zionist organization and the Jewish state party.

Stating that Great Britain had promised the establishment of a Zionist nation in Palestine, Senator Langer said: "We will do all we can in every proper way to exert our great influence with Great Britain in seeing to it that this promise, sealed with our blood, will be faithfully redeemed."

Senator Thomas declared: "Our generation certainly does not have to be told how far the spirit of intolerance and aggression can lead, how dangerous it can become, once aroused. And we do not have to be told how important a part in arousing these dangers has been played by the demagogic exploitation of the Jewish question by the evil spirits of Europe."

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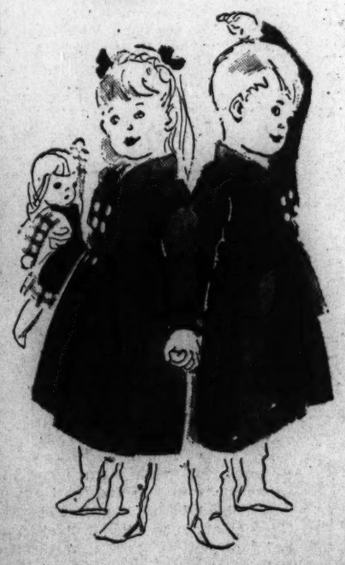
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The Home Forum

To Be Attractive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RADIO carries the challenge—the advertisements insist upon it no matter what product they are advertising—everywhere today the counsel comes to be attractive. It is the *raison d'être;* any other concern of living is secondary. You are informed, with varying subtlety, that to secure friends, home, position, right activity, or financial success you must be attractive.

The average person may dismiss such counsel with a shrug, and plod evenly along his accustomed way. But the more impressionable, the ambitious young person, the less stable-minded individual, or the one sorely in need of better surroundings, may be susceptible to such a call, and, becoming mesmerized by its insistence, seek, perhaps all unconsciously, to find that of which he is in need through the dubious method of endeavoring to be personally attractive.

* * *

Well, then, what is it to be attractive? The world's interpretation of this admonition we know. It is to enhance one's physical appearance, one's personal charm, by greater attention to dress, speech, and so on. But in the light of Christian Science a deeper and more spiritual significance is discovered. **"And I,"** said Christ Jesus, **"if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."** One does not fancy for a moment that Jesus, great healer and Saviour of mankind, gave thought only to the superficial application the world offers of its counsel to be attractive. And yet he spoke of drawing all men unto him.

Jesus gave all credit to God, the Father, for his good works, and constantly glorified Him, and the Christ, which he exemplified. Therefore, we must conclude that that which attracted people to Jesus was his spirituality, his goodness made manifest in the comfort and deliverance he brought to the multitudes that thronged him. He was indeed "lifted up" daily and hourly in his demonstration of the Christ, Truth, even before the exalting experience of the ascension, in banishing the distress and sickness of those who sought his help. So constantly did he lift up the Christ that he was drawing people to him from all walks of life throughout his ministry.

Consequently, instead of giving weight to the notion that attraction is primarily based on that which is superficial, worldly, and selfish, Jesus' life and teachings pointed to "the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life," spoken of by Mary Baker Eddy on page 272 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this passage she also states that it is "chastity and purity, in contrast with the downward tendencies and earthward gravitation of sensualism and impurity, which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science." The "downward tendencies and earthward gravitation" surely include those notions that personal embellishment for motives of advancement and success is efficacious and that through personal attraction only one may experience what he desires from life.

* * *

This is not to say that good taste in all that pertains to the individual is not desirable. It is not to say that harmony in dress, conduct, speech, and so on is not a proper achievement. But to look to that as cause which, in its best expression, is merely the effect of intelligent and orderly thinking, is a pitfall to be avoided.

The position of Christian Science towards the subject under discussion is found on page 102 of Science and Health: **"There is but one real attraction, that of Spirit."** As soon as one realizes this, he sees that it is through his becoming more spiritually minded, that is, more Godlike, that good is demonstrated in his experience. In reality, God, good, is ever present, and hence the children of God are never separate from all good, for the man of God's creating constantly reflects divine Love, the "one altogether lovely." The riches of His love are ever at man's disposal. So individuals are genuinely attractive only as they realize the fact that Spirit, not matter, attracts.

And how is this truth applied in daily life? By striving to put on Godlikeness, to show forth the qualities of goodness, in sincerity, honesty, joyousness, usefulness, and so on. The notion that one can be truly attractive without first having the unselfed desire to express more of goodness for its own sake, and to place less reliance on the false, temporary standards presented by the carnal mind, is doomed to ultimate failure. The only attraction is that of Spirit, and its reflection in the lives of men will be seen in the drawing into their lives of those spiritual things needful and good. As mankind draws near to God, that is, searches for and yields to the attraction of Spirit and spiritual qualities, then will be seen the increased health and harmony for which many long.

* * *

Speaking of the disciples' changed concept of their Master after his ascension, Mrs. Eddy tells us that the disciples "no longer measured man by material sense" (*ibid.,* p. 47). Therefore, in the same way, as we no longer measure ourselves by material sense, but by spiritual sense, we perceive that Christ, Truth, is the only true attraction. As we draw nigh to God in our thinking, "he will draw nigh" to us, and we shall thereby realize and prove true the attraction of Spirit, whence comes into our lives all that is good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAITS OF THE DRAFTSMEN WHO ILLUSTRATED FUCHS' SIXTEENTH-CENTURY "HERBAL"

THIS LUMINOUS WOOD-CUT is an illustration from a beautiful herbal in the collection of graphic art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. "On the History of Plants" (De historia stirpium) was written by Leonhard Fuchs, an eminent German botanist who lived in the sixteenth century. Published by Isingrin of Basle, in 1542, Fuchs' volume is regarded as the finest herbal produced in the sixteenth century.

Fuchs' arrangement of plants was alphabetical and he made no attempt at systematic classification. The text follows a set plan: name of plant, discussion of its families, shape, habitat, time of bloom, peculiar characteristics, and references to the species by ancient writers. He was the first botanist to furnish a glossary of terms. While he gave most of his attention to German plants, he described—for the first time in a European herbal—some species of American plants, among them Indian corn and the giant pumpkin.

There are more than five hundred illustrations in this history. Fuchs expressed his satisfaction with the achievements of his illustrators: "In so far as concerns the illustrations themselves, each of which is accurately drawn according to the features and likeness of the living plants, we have taken particular care that they should be most perfect, and moreover we have contrived that every plant should be shown with its own roots, stalks, leaves, flowers, seeds, and fruits. Furthermore we have purposely and deliberately avoided the hiding of the natural forms of the plants by shadows and other unnecessary things by which artists sometimes try to win praise; and we have not allowed the craftsmen to indulge their fancy in such a way that the drawing does not correspond to the truth." Here is functional art which is satisfactory in fulfilling its pedagogical purpose. Simultaneously it gratifies the eye.

Here we see the draftsmen, Heinrich Fullmaurer and Albrecht Mayer, making floral portraits for and on the wood-block. Three centuries later botanical drawings were produced in abundance in a more enlightened period, but rarely did they possess the linear grace of the Fuchs illustrations.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Farewell to Finland

I WAS HEAVY-HEARTED at leaving, heavy-hearted with apprehension for Finland, yet more grateful for having seen the land, I think, than for any I had ever visited. Not only had I come to look upon the strange strong people as most remarkable for what they had done with what they had, but my admiration had grown into a kind of depersonalized love for the race. I had seen the traces of victorious activity from one end of the land to the other. And I had seen in many manifestations democracy at its noblest.

As the train ran through the countryside, the stubble fields luxuriated idly in the late afternoon sunshine. Boys were practicing pole-vaulting in a farmyard, their cheeks bright as the ripened apples in the orchards behind them. Two little girls in dresses the color of mountain-ash berries waved gravely at the passing cars, and a gray goose flapped her wings. As the sun touched the horizon and shot its level rays across the meadows to the woods, the trunks of the birch trees rippled like white silk, and autumnal sprays glittered like a shower of gold. When dusk came, the infinite forest turned black, and the sky became a pierced lantern with its pattern of stars. A nostalgia surged through us—not yet for that southern homeland to which we were soon returning, but for this alien northern land to which we were not ready to bid farewell.—From "Finland Forever," by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Anziehend sein

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DURCH DEN RUNDFUNK wird man aufgefordert—die Zeitungsannoncen bestehen darauf, gleichviel, was für ein Erzeugnis sie anpreisen—von überallher wird einem heute geraten, anziehend zu sein. Es ist der Daseinsgrund; jede andere Angelegenheit des Lebens ist nebensächlich. Mit allerlei Bemäntelung wird einem nahegelegt, daß man, um sich Freunde, ein Heim, eine Stellung, rechte Tätigkeit oder finanziellen Erfolg zu sichern, anziehend sein müsse.

Der Durchschnittsmensch mag einen solchen Rat mit einem Achselzucken abtun und seinen gewohnten Weg gleichmäßig weitergehen. Aber der für Eindrücke empfänglichere, ehrgeizige junge Mensch, der weniger Standhafte oder einer, der dringend einer besseren Umgebung bedarf, kann für eine solche Aufforderung empfänglich sein und durch ihre Beharrlichkeit so mesmerisiert werden, daß er das, was er notwendig braucht, vielleicht ganz unbewußt durch das zweifelhafte Bemühen, seine Person anziehend zu machen, zu finden sucht.

Was heißt nun anziehend sein? Wir wissen, wie die Welt diese Ermahnung auslegt. Sie empfiehlt, daß man seine äußere Erscheinung, seinen persönlichen Reiz erhöhen soll, indem man sorgfältiger auf seine Kleidung, seine Rede usw. achtet Aber im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft entdeckt man eine tiefere und geistigere Bedeutung. „Und ich, wenn ich erhöht werde von der Erde, so will ich sie alle zu mir ziehen", sagte Christus Jesus. Man glaubt nicht einen Augenblick, daß Jesus, der große Heiler und Erlöser der Menschheit, nur an eine oberflächliche Anwendung des Rats, anziehend zu sein, den die Welt gibt, dachte. Und dennoch sprach er davon, daß er alle Menschen zu sich ziehen wolle.

Jesus gab für seine guten Werke alle Anerkennung Gott, dem Vater, und verherrlichte beständig Ihn und den Christus, den er lehrte und lebte. Wir müssen daher annehmen, daß das, was die Leute zu Jesus hinzog, seine Geistigkeit, seine Güte war, die in der Ermutigung und der Befreiung kund wurde, die er dem Volk, das ihn drängte, brachte. Er wurde in der Tat schon vor der erhebenden Erfahrung der Himmelfahrt täglich und stündlich in seinem Beweis des Christus, der Wahrheit, „erhöht", indem er die Not und die Krankheit derer verbannte, die bei ihm Hilfe suchten. So beständig erhöhte er den Christus, daß er während seines ganzen Wirkens Leute aus allen Kreisen zu sich zog.

Statt daher Wert darauf zu legen, daß Anziehung hauptsächlich auf das gegründet sei, was oberflächlich, weltlich und selbstisch ist, wiesen Jesu Leben und Lehren auf „die Vergeistigung des Denkens und die Verchristlichung des täglichen Lebens" hin, wovon Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 272 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" spricht. In dieser Stelle erklärt sie auch, daß „Keuschheit und Reinheit, im Gegensatz zu den niederziehenden Tendenzen und dem auf das Irdische gerichteten Streben der Sinnlichkeit und Unreinheit es sind, die den göttlichen Ursprung und das göttliche Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft tatsächlich beglaubigen". Zu den „niederziehenden Tendenzen und dem auf das Irdische gerichteten Streben" gehören ganz gewiß jene Meinungen, daß Sichschmücken, um vorwärtszukommen und Erfolg zu haben, wirksam sei, und daß man durch persönliche Anziehung allein erfahren könne, was man sich vom Leben wünscht.

Dies heißt nicht, daß guter Geschmack in allem, was uns betrifft, nicht wünschenswert sei. Es heißt nicht, daß Sorgfalt in der Kleidung, im Benehmen, im Sprechen usw, nicht angebracht sei. Aber etwas, was in seinem besten Ausdruck bloß die Wirkung intelligenten und geordneten Denkens ist, als Ursache ansehen, ist eine Falle, die zu vermeiden ist.

Der Standpunkt der Christlichen Wissenschaft in der hier erörterten Frage ist auf Seite 102 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit zu finden: „Es gibt nur eine wirkliche Anziehungskraft, die des Geistes". Sobald einer dies erkennt, sieht er, daß das Gute in seiner Erfahrung dadurch bewiesen wird, daß er geistiger gesinnt, d. h. gottähnlicher wird. In Wirklichkeit ist Gott, das Gute, immer gegenwärtig, und deshalb sind die Kinder Gottes nie von allem Guten getrennt; denn der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes spiegelt die göttliche Liebe, den Einen, der „ganz lieblich" ist, beständig wider. Der Reichtum Seiner Liebe steht dem Menschen immer zur Verfügung. Daher ist jeder nur insoweit wahrhaft anziehend, wie er die Tatsache verwirklicht, daß der Geist, nicht die Materie, anzieht.

Und wie wird diese Wahrheit im täglichen Leben angewandt? Indem man bestrebt ist, gottähnlich zu werden, die Eigenschaften der Güte in Aufrichtigkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Freudigkeit, Nützlichkeit usw. zu betätigen. Die Meinung, daß man wahrhaft anziehend sein könne, ohne zuerst das selbstlose Verlangen zu haben, mehr Güte um ihrer selbst willen auszudrücken, und sich weniger auf die falschen, zeitlichen Normen zu verlassen, die dem fleischlichen Sinn maßgebend sind, ist zu schließlichem Mißerfolg verurteilt. Die einzige Anziehung ist die des Geistes, und ihre Widerspiegelung im Leben der Menschen zeigt sich darin, daß jene nötigen und guten geistigen Dinge in ihr Leben gezogen werden. Wenn sich die Menschen zu Gott nahen, d. h. wenn sie die Anziehung des Geistes und geistiger Eigenschaften suchen und sich ihr ergeben, dann wird immer mehr Gesundheit und Harmonie, wonach sich viele sehnen, in Erscheinung treten.

Von dem veränderten Begriff der Jünger von ihrem Meister nach seiner Auferstehung schreibt Mrs. Eddy, daß sie „den Menschen nicht mehr nach dem materiellen Sinn bemaßen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 47). Daher nehmen wir, wenn wir uns nicht mehr nach dem materiellen, sondern nach dem geistigen Sinn bemessen, ebenso wahr, daß der Christus, die Wahrheit, die einzige wahre Anziehung ist. Wenn wir uns in unserem Denken zu Gott nahen, „naht er sich" zu uns, und wir werden dadurch die Anziehung des Geistes, aus der alles Gute in unser Leben kommt, verwirklichen und als wahr beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

November's Messages

Autumnal messages are to be found
Upon November's thin, gray manuscript,
But one must learn to search the sky, the ground,
And then translate them. See, the wind has whipped
The trees to epic strength against the sky,
Bared them to new endeavors when they tossed
Away the old leaf-chronicles that lie
Beneath quicksilver hieroglyphs of frost.

Brown twigs dream April lyrics in the slow
Uncertain rain and sparrows gossip, gay
And unaffected, as the grackles grow
More eloquent in their prophetic way.
Late autumn, in her dull, mysterious mien
Lets us interpret anything we glean.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

From My Library Walls

THERE IS A BRIGHT SPOT on my library walls where a facsimile leaf from the famous Grimani Breviary, in all the gorgeousness of its brilliant colors and gold, "lights up" the frames around it and relieves the monotone. "Lights up" is an exact description, for that is the vernacular definition of the wood "illumination."

No facsimile, of course, can hope to rival the brilliancy of the original, but this one is really surprisingly good. So many people think of an illuminated book as simply an expression of book decoration at its highest splendor, something beautiful to be admired, but still far removed from possessing any practical value. This leaf I am now looking at flatly refutes any such erroneous idea! The group of highborn ladies and gentlemen, standing and sitting in graceful postures at the edge of a lake, are conversing so happily that one wonders what the topic of conversation may be. The gentlemen are wearing their side arms; the ladies are gorgeous in their gowns and head-dresses; a bit of life is introduced into the picture by one of the ladies-in-waiting playing with a tiny dog; and in the near background is a jester with his cap and bells dashing up to relate his latest *bon mot.* Behind the group are trees of different varieties, some in bloom; beyond them a river with a houseboat and its attendants; while, silhouetted against the background of the sky, are great church towers, which may be identified by their architectural detail.

* * *

But this is no fanciful picture. The portraits of the two chief figures in the group represent the great man for whom the volume was decorated and his gracious ladye. The costumes, the headwear, the side arms show the authentic style of the period in which the painting was done and have served as source material for later historians. Other miniatures in the Grimani Breviary supply the same source material applied to different classes of people, to agricultural pursuits, to sports, to household utensils, and to practically everything relating to the life of the time. So, you see, there is a practical side to these gorgeous volumes beyond what they stand for as expressing the apotheosis of art applied to book making.

The scribes employed by these great patrons wrote the text in *minium* of rare brilliancy, brought from India or Spain, or in Byzantine ink of pure Oriental gold, writing out the words on the finest material possible—sometimes nothing less than virgin parchment, soft as velvet. Then they employed the most famous artists of the day to draw decorations or to paint miniatures, and these glorified leaves were then protected in covers devised from tablets of beaten gold, or of ivory inlaid with previous jewels. Thus, these Books of Hours would contain not only the offices of the medieval church, but a pictorial history of the family, including portraits, and recording incidents reflecting glory upon distinguished members.

This supplied the romance connected with each great masterpiece as it passed from artist to patron, then on down the centuries. Illuminated volumes were never the playthings of the common people; and, on their peregrinations to their final resting-places in libraries and museums, they passed along a royal road and became clothed with fascinating associations.

* * *

The Grimani Breviary, from which my facsimile leaf is taken, is of the Flemish School, and was executed probably by Hans Memling at the end of the fifteenth century, ten years being required for its completion. It is the most priceless treasure of the Library of San Marco, in Venice; and the leaf on my library wall recalls a happy morning, years ago, which my young son and I passed in communing with it, leaf by leaf, thanks to the courtesy of the Librarian who graciously removed it from under glass and allowed us to study the pages to our hearts' content.

It is believed that the commission for the production of this magnificent volume was given to the artist by Pope Sixtus IV; but, as the pontiff passed on before the work was completed, Hans Memling was left with it in his possession. Antonello di Messine purchased it from the artist, brought it to Venice, and sold it for five hundred ducats to Domenico Grimani, whose name it bears.

* * *

The new owner was not only a man of great piety, but was also a collector of rare judgment. When he in turn passed on, the Breviary was bequeathed to his nephew, Marino Grimani, on condition that eventually the precious manuscript should become the property of the Venetian Republic. Marino took the Breviary with him to Rome with the best of intentions; but at his death this and several other valuable possessions were not to be found. Fortunately, Marino's successor, Giovanni Grimani, was a man of equally high character, and at great effort to himself continued the search for the missing manuscript, which he finally recovered. Venice granted Giovanni the privilege of retaining the manuscript in his possession during his lifetime; but, fearing lest the volume be again lost, Giovanni turned it over to Marco Antonio Barbaro, procurator of San Marco, charging him to deliver it to the Doge Pasquale Cicogna in full Senate. This was done, and the volume was safely stored in the treasury of the Basilica during the many vicissitudes of Venice, and even after the fall of the Republic. On October 4, 1797, it was removed to the library of San Marco. One can but wonder where it is reposing now!

* * *

When the old Campanile fell in 1902, one corner of the Library was damaged. Immediately telegrams poured in from all over the world, inquiring for the safety of the Grimani Breviary; fortunately, it was not destroyed.

So, when I look at this bright spot on my library wall, I am reminded that human life is transitory; but that a great work of art, unless destroyed, endures forever.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Shakespeare Was No Historian

THE PLAY of *Julius Caesar* is the form into which Shakespeare cast the materials he had collected out of *Plutarch's Lives* of Caesar, Antony, and Brutus. The subject was a common one. . . . Every one knows how much life Plutarch gave to his characters, but the life which Shakeapere gave them was more full, various, and feeling than Plutarch's power could paint. A multitude of stories interesting as history, a host of philosophic remarks interesting as Plutarch's illuminate but sometimes overwhelm the presentation of these three men by Plutarch. In Shakespeare's play, the men themselves are the first interest; and only those events and passions are chosen out of the history, which develop the characters, urge on the action of the play, or enliven the scenes into a vivid reality. The political philosophy, of which there is a fair sprinkling in the play, does not seem to proceed from Shakespeare, but from the very nature of each of the characters he has separately individualised. Even when Brutus, Cassius, Casca lay down identical theories, the expression of them is different on the lips and in the mind of each. In all that Plutarch writes of his men we are in touch with Plutarch, but in this play we do not touch Shakespeare, but Brutus, Cassius, Antony, Casca, Cicero, or Caesar. And in this contrast is contained the eternal distinction between the man of talent and the man of genius, between the describer and the creator, between the intellectual man and the poet.

Then, again, a creative genius, having collected his materials, feels his mastery over them, and uses them as he pleases. He is going to make a greater matter than that which actually happened; something that will endure when the historical events have become dreams. Therefore Shakespeare makes what changes he will in the history of Plutarch. He makes Caesar's triumph occur on the same date as the Lupercalia. It really took place six months previously. He brings the murder of Caesar, the funeral speeches, and the arrival of Octavius in Rome, into the circle of one day instead of many. He combines into one the two battles of Philippi, quietly setting aside the interval of twenty days between them. This is the imagination dealing as it pleases with facts. It is possible historians may dislike it, but what talk we of historians when there is such a man as Shakespeare?—From "Ten More Plays of Shakespeare," by STOPFORD A. BROOKE. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

The Way of Brooks

He followed brooks, being a man to love
The way of ferns against the green of stone,
The way of birches by a little cove.
His footprints on the grass were made alone
Beside the flowers, he was one to be
Contented with the smaller things that grew,
Finding a beauty in each bank and tree,
Finding a solace in these things he knew.

Brooks were to him the spring forever green,
The willow's slender magic in the sun,
The lace of quiet branches where they lean.
He followed brooks wherever they might run,
Content with silence, finding in the small
Things in the woods a meaning for it all.

HAROLD VINAL

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Ohio: Home of Presidents

Along Freedom's Trail
Thirteenth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Columbus, Ohio

As one wanders through Columbus, the sedate and pleasant Capital of Ohio, he comes upon a statue of William McKinley. The ample cut of his coat, his rather pompous stance, and the solemn expression on his face convince even the most exacting visitor that in him Ohio gave America a worthy-looking President. And if the wanderer's memory is not too fleeting, he may recall that in Warren G. Harding, Ohio gave us another still more statuesque President.

Glancing into our guidebook, we read that Ohio likewise furnished Presidents William H. Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William Howard Taft and Ulysses S. Grant, which makes a full fourth of all the Presidents the United States has had, and establishes a national record.

This is symbolic of Ohio's notable contribution to America's development, and one cannot but contrast it with the days, not so very long ago, when Indians were complete masters of these rolling hills; when dense flocks of pigeons sometimes hid Ohio's plains from the sun by day, and at night, on stopping to rest, broke the limbs of trees; when droves of bison were so dense that their passage across Ohio made one think of a boundless chocolate frosting being spread over an illimitable cake.

Tall monumental shafts, rising here and there, remind one that this spacious State was once a kind of annex to Quebec. The rapid transformation of Ohio from an Indian hunting ground to the Home of Presidents is symbolic of an epochal advance toward government by common men.

Do you remember the story of Moses looking from Mt. Nebo over the River Jordan onto the Promised Land? That is how the early American mountaineers looked from the tangled, thin-soiled ridges of the Alleghenies toward the Ohio plains. But prior to the Revolutionary War those plains were out of bounds. And even when freedom came to the Colonies, the fertile land beyond the ranges, watered by deep, broad rivers and washed by the world's greatest lakes, still caused a terrible problem. All the Thirteen Colonies coveted that space and some had very specific claims on parts of it, which vehemently conflicted with other claims.

Rival aspirations on the vast area west of Pennsylvania, New York, and the Virginias threatened to turn America into a New World Balkans. Connecticut emphatically insisted that its charter gave it a zone clear to the Pacific Ocean. New York claimed that the territory it had obtained by treaty with the Six Tribes also embraced large western areas. And many a map was made to show that Virginia, by its charter, owned practically all the territory west of the Alleghenies as far as America extended.

Massachusetts also had good enough claims to arouse resounding speeches by lawyers and politicians. Those Colonies that had no claims were the most persistent of all; they demanded that the whole area be placed in a common pool for common settlement. Maryland was the leader in this demand. That, in fact, was one of her most vital war aims.

The situation was very similar to that in Southeast Europe in 1913. Small allied Christian countries drove the Moslems from the Balkans that year, and came into possession of extensive territories. Then they began to fight furiously among themselves, and are still fighting. France, Britain, Spain, and, especially the Indians, expected the American colonies to do the same 150 years ago. But the colonies didn't. Not only that, but they made a decision about the ownership of land by common people that was as new in human history as Columbus's discovery of America, or Watt's discovery of the power of steam. They decided that the largest and most fertile area of available land on the surface of the earth should become the property of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, along with the Zimmermans, the Seviers, the Marconis and other common people.

Now, if you've been a farmer or a farmer's wife, or the son or daughter of a farmer, you may not be thrilled at the thought that a man with patched overalls and a woman with a faded Mother Hubbard were given opportunities to milk their own cows, hoe their own potatoes under the hot sun, and drive from their own tomato patches their neighbors own hogs. But just the same, that ownership of farm land by the farmers themselves marked a new day in world history. For land was power.

Many times, before the opening of the Ohio area, other vast farm tracts in various parts of the earth had been distributed. Productive as are the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Sacramento, they are not unlike the valleys of the Nile, the Volga, the Vistula, and the Danube. Often in the course of world events conquerors have seized beautiful valleys, just as we took all those "West of the Ranges" from the Indians, the British, the French, and the Spanish.

Every traveler has viewed many such conquered areas on one or another of the continents. I, myself, have long lived in such valleys in Europe, for example, in Hungary's broad and fruitful Danubian plains. This choice agricultural district of Hungary has often been taken and retaken. I have wandered over superb wheat fields there that have passed through the hands of many possessors, but almost always those possesors were nobles, or at least great landlords. And almost always the men who plowed those fields and harvested the grain with swinging scythes, or snipping sickles, were hired help, living on a pittance and owning practically nothing themselves.

So it was in practically every plain and valley of the old world, even up to the time when men began to filter through the woods toward the Ohio valley. Land meant power, and when it was conquered, it was almost always given to grand retainers who thereby acquired power.

Through land ownership, the favored and the mighty kept common people down, held men and women in ignorance, stupidity, and servility. In almost every country of the earth, the men and women who milked the cows, and hoed the weeds had to bow their heads, bend their knees, and say "kiss the hand" to the landowners. The landowners controlled the governments and the courts, and imposed the taxes with unlimited authority — naturally exempting themselves from the heaviest burdens. Even in the life time of our own fathers, some European great landowners freed themselves from paying tolls on toll bridges erected with the people's money.

To make this authority of landowners still more impregnable, it was closely connected with religion. Vast areas of the best land passed into clerical possession. In many countries the church became the principal landowner. For working men to be landless and wretched and stupid, while a few landlords reveled in wealth and color and golden robes and power, was presented as part of God's very system.

Men had reached the desperate situation in which the most oppressed and exploited among them defended the very system which ground them down because they thought it was from God. Many of them opposed reform and fought furiously against liberalization, because they believed servility was divine. Vast cathedrals, golden ornaments, stately possessions, flying banners, grand music, altars hazy with incense were all bound up with exploitation of the landless, and the landless often clung furiously to their humiliation because it seemed to them holy.

Even after our Revolutionary War, when the land beyond the Alleghany ranges was open, that system existed not only in most parts of the old world, but in most of the new. Let that not be overlooked! It existed in one of its most oppressive forms in Mexico, in much of South America, potentially in Florida, and Texas, and actually in California. Much of the new world had become worse than much of the old world. Also, though in a milder form, the system of large land estates prevailed in New York, in South Carolina, and to a certain extent in Virginia.

Land long weighed upon the little people who tilled it as a wit destroying incubus; it pressed them as a millstone. The joyful seed-sowing of spring, the gorgeous growth of lush and fecund summer, the exhilarating fruit-gathering of the fragrant autumn, were as a mockery to the land workers because they sowed seeds for ruthless masters and stored fruit in the barns for mighty oppressors.

Such a system encroaching upon the new world from every side was broken by a Land Ordnance passed by the first United States Congress to be established after the Revolution. It and subsequent legislation from the same source provided that the lands west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio River should be surveyed by the Federal Government, and divided into small squares a mile wide containing 640 acres each, which could be purchased at a cheap price.

A portion of the land was to go to ex-soldiers, some was reserved for schools, and school funds. The new settlers, on reaching a small minimum number, were to become self-governing, through elected representatives, and when a few basic requirements were met, were authorized to form new independent States in the American Union. Slavery was to be prohibited, religious worship to be free.

Poets had often dreamed of the time when men might own land as princes. Prophets had envisioned times when men would sit under their own vines and fig trees. That had seemed a fantasy. But here it was embodied in a law. Common men and women were invited to obtain cheap farms in a vast expanse of extremely rich level land, extending farther even than the imagination reached. They were to set up their own schools, make their own laws, impose their own taxes, and actually become presidents.

The flowers of spring seemed happier, the summer rustling of the fast-growing corn seemed more romantic, and autumn brought more joyful harvests because all was for the people who produced it. The little hardstoned bells on the rough pioneer churches yielded a melody sweeter than had been heard for centuries, because they called men to freedom, not superstition, to brotherhood and not to bondage.

The winds also that were wafted over the world to England and Ireland, to Germany and Hungary, along the Vistula and the Danube carried a story never heard before by the children of men, for it told of a real country on their very globe where common people could own land and be free. Men and women in all the valleys and in all the hillsides took courage. Straightening from their hoes and looking into the skies they saw a sign which seemed to predict a change moving over the world.

South America Hails Allied Gains on Two Fronts

Threat of Axis invasion eased by Anglo-American occupation of French North Africa.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

South America, freed by Allied successes in Africa and the Solomons from threats of armed invasion in the immediate future and possibly for the duration, still is catching its breath over the dramatic change in its fortunes.

Brazilians who stood guard among the sand dunes of Natal two weeks ago, alert against any Nazi thrust by air or sea from Dakar across the Atlantic narrows, now face a Dakar nearly surrounded and rapidly being immobilized.

Nazi plans for using Dakar as a springboard to Natal, and Natal as a bridgehead for conquest of the Americas, suddenly have been blasted before they could coil to strike.

Instead of being a powerful threat to Brazil, Dakar appears to be cut off even from "beans and bullets." American and British forces now control supply routes from the north. Fighting French forces are being strengthened steadily in their possession of territories surrounding the hinterland of Dakar on the south and east.

Net Around Dakar

At sea, Allied fighting ships can now use the base of Casablanca in French Morocco on the Atlantic, north of Dakar. With ports already available south of Dakar, a net can be drawn tighter against any U-boats operating from Dakar, as well as against Dakar's seaborne supplies.

Presuming the Allies consolidate their hold on North Africa, Dakar's capitulation seems to be only a question of time.

The effect of this military shift has been felt throughout South America, especially in Brazil.

A Noite, influential newspaper of Rio de Janeiro, writes: "The traitors of Vichy and Paris were secretly preparing, in the darkness of their moral poverty, the delivery of Dakar into German hands, thus aiding the Nazis to hurl themselves at the coast of Brazil."

Applause for Allies

Even in Argentina and Chile, which have not broken diplomatic relations with the Axis, the press generally applauds the Allied offensive, and justifies its motives.

The Solomons success, in what Secretary of Navy Frank Knox calls "Round Two," is having its main effect in Chile and other Pacific Coast countries.

Chile's long-awaited decision to break relations with Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo has been brought nearer with each setback to the Japanese Navy. President Rios still is delaying, but he sent a congratulatory message to President Roosevelt for the North African initiative. The Chilean press joyfully has welcomed the easing of Pacific tension.

Expressions of solidarity with the United States in North African events have taken the form of a diplomatic break with Vichy by Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, and El Salvador.

To grasp what the Atlantic and Pacific victories mean to South America, an outsider must place himself somewhere in that exposed continent, preferably in Brazil or Chile. From such vantage points on coasts undefended adequately along thousands of miles, he can feel what it means to South Americans when the threat of invasion is shouldered aside on both oceans.

May Escape Attack

South America differs from other regions affected by the war's turn, in that the present gains, if maintained, will shunt armed action entirely away from the southern continent. Much fighting remains to be done in Africa, Europe, and Asia. But should the Allied bastion hold in North Africa, and Japan be turned back definitively from the Solomons, then it may be that not a single bomb will fall in South America during this war. The prospect of naval attack becomes remote, beyond sporadic shellings by submarines, such as have occurred already.

Just as North Africa and the Mediterranean coast of Europe are proving an Achilles Heel for Hitler, so the Nazis planned to make South America the Achilles Heel of the Western Hemisphere. Those Nazi designs have been frustrated inside South America with the possible exception of Argentina, and, to a lesser extent, Chile. Now the early success of United Nations' arms is providing an impetus from outside to bring Argentina and Chile along. Even without that desirable result, the security of the hemisphere has been buttressed tremendously.

Argentina's reaction to the new tide of Allied fortunes has been mixed. The Government of President Castillo warmed up to the extent of sending a message of approval to President Roosevelt. The press and radio in Buenos Aires were permitted to comment favorably, although rules of the state of siege rigidly limit discussion of international affairs.

While these moves pointed in the direction of swinging with the Allied tide, the Castillo regime has just replaced a pro-Allied War Minister, Gen. Juan Tonazzi, with Gen. Pedro Ramirez who has strong German connections.

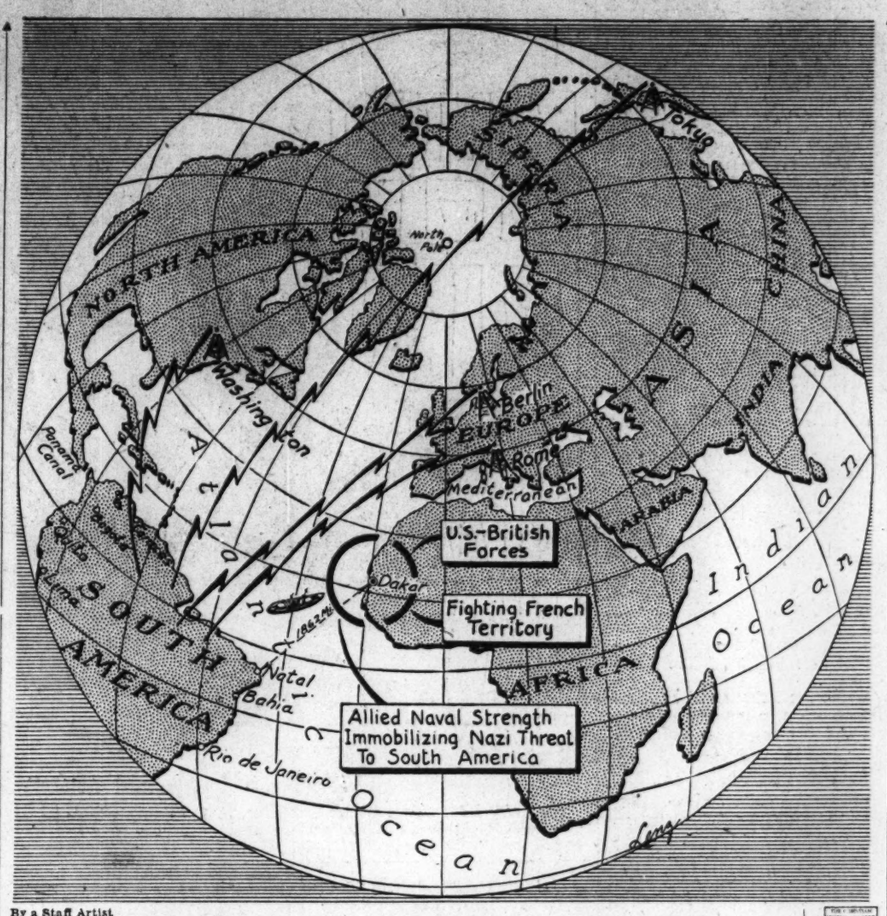
Economic Benefits

Of great immediate relief in the war production will be the diversion of Allied weapons from South America to other fronts. While the threat of invasion hung heavy, many planes, tanks, and warships had to be earmarked for delivery to the south.

It is possible that South America in a few months may feel benefits in the form of more ship space for civilian goods, both going and coming.

Realistic South Americans know this is only the "end of the beginning," as Winston Churchill put it. They know their resources and strategic position remain unchanged, and may again be on the front line. For now, they are on a continent that is possibly more remote than any other from armed conflict.

This they owe to Allied victories thousands of miles away across the seass, victories which Brazil, Mexico, and other United Nations of Latin America have helped to make possible.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Victories Shouldering War Away From Americas

While Americans, British, and Fighting French forces advance against German and Italian remnants in Africa, the Axis capitals launch a desperate propaganda drive by radio beamed to South America. Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo seek to arouse South American fears of "Yankee Imperialism." This propaganda has misfired, since most South Americans hail the Allied success in North Africa as removing the danger of invasion from Dakar. Shortwave programs of the United States are helping to counteract Axis propaganda.

Nations on West Coast cheered by American victory over Japanese in Solomons.

"America for the North Americans," says Don Pedro, adding "We Latin Americans know it very well."

Tokyo Radio is carrying the ball for the Axis when it comes to reporting Latin-America's economic troubles resulting from the war. Collaboration in "Roosevelt's war," says Tokyo in Spanish, has brought only suffering to the Latin nations. Brazil is suffering food and coal shortages; Brazilian trains are not running, and manganese and rubber cannot be shipped out. Venezuela cannot export oil, and Guatemala has "piles of ch.omium stacked on the wharves." According to the Japanese commentator, "all this is the result of having yielded to the pressure of the Colossus of the North and of having broken relations or declared war on the Axis."

Tokyo makes a special effort to stir up Mexican animosity against the United States. Last week, in one of its roundabout "news" dispatches—from Mexico via Spain and Guatemala—the Japanese Radio told Latin America that the Mexican people have protested vigorously against the United States Government policy of registering Mexicans in America for military service. The Mexicans were said to be demanding the repatriation of all Mexicans in the United States.

Incidental themes used by the Axis cater to Roman Catholicism and to antifeminist attitudes in Latin America. Japan is fond of describing the alleged "co-operation" of the Roman Catholics with the Japanese in the Philippines. And Berlin asserted recently: "Women are queens in chivalrous Latin America, but in the United States they are tyrants. The outstanding example of this is Mrs. Roosevelt, who is going to Britain as an expert on child education. . . . Two of her sons are divorced. . . ."

Large Staff in Berlin

Of the three main Axis stations, Berlin has by far the largest Latin-American staff, with at least nine featured commentators. Rome's radiocasts, perhaps because of more limited facilities, are more spontaneous than Berlin's, however. Tokyo's approach to the Latin countries is stilted, blunt, and naive.

Tokyo seems to have felt least the sting of the whole string of political defeats to which the Axis has been subjected in Latin America—American hemispheric collaboration as symbolized in the Rio de Janeiro conference last January, the Mexican and Brazilian declarations of war, and most recently the reorientation of Chile's foreign policy.

For nearly a year now the enemy transmitters have been careful to praise Chile and Argentina as exponents of true neutrality. Often this praise was accompanied by threats or by promises of postwar economic benefits, but these were presented with great care. Thus Tokyo speakers often commented thoughtfully on Chile's long, unprotected coastline.

Axis Brands African Coup as 'Shameless'

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Axis propaganda to Latin America was confused and highly defensive as the American occupation of French Morocco and Algeria brought cheers from newspapers and radios all the way from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

Berlin's first reaction beamed to the Spanish-speaking countries, as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and made available by the Office of War Information, was as follows: "We have always respected these French territories. Roosevelt the imperialist occupies them. . . . He is trying to establish himself in all places where he expects to encounter only feeble resistance. After the English, South American, and Dutch possessions, he decided to occupy Liberia. Why should he treat French Africa any differently?"

Rome Radio apparently was caught completely off guard, for its Latin American broadcasts early in the week following the invasion were merely translations of Italian domestic programs—of a type not calculated to instill confidence in Italian strength. Rome complained that the United Nations were waging psychological war against the Italian people in preparation for an invasion of Italy, and that the home front must hold fast.

Tokyo Radio told Spanish Americans, without apparent self-consciousness, that the invasion was "a gangster act, an infraction of international law." The Japanese had their own explanation of the invasion: "The United States wants to offset German submarine activity off the West Coast of Africa. . . . With this action North America proposes to animate anti-Axis partisans in Argentina and Chile."

Hull Statement Quoted

All Axis radios used Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement on our reasons for dealing with Vichy to prove United States "shamelessness." Said Rome: "The last shred of decency has been removed from the conscience of Roosevelt."

Meanwhile, United States transmitters to Latin America made the most of our military victory. Starting off with a statement by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in Spanish, they explained the nature and purposes of our action and were also able to send favorable comments from all the Latin countries to others in Central and South America.

The underlying aim of nearly all Axis propaganda to Latin America is, of course, to turn the public against the "Colossus of the North." Thus Rome commented that Brazilian General Goes Monteiro's retirement was the result of shame at seeing "Brazil's armed forces placed servilely at the disposal of their new Yankee bosses."

Berlin tells Brazil that the increased study of Portuguese in North America shows that "the United States is preparing to enter her new colony" (Brazil). Tokyo tells Latin America that the United States "occupied" the Galápagos Islands without Equador's permission (a misstatement) in order to "dominate" South America.

According to Berlin Radio's Don Pedro Garcia, first the United States demanded South America's resources, and now America says, "let us have your ports, your air bases . . . the blood of your sons." The Monroe Doctrine, as the "Yankees" interpret it, means

The Country Speaks: Chicago

A Parade on Main Street ..... By Ralph W. Cessna

There was a celebration on "Main Street" in Chicago the other day. It was very much like the celebrations on Main Street in Kalamazoo and Enterprise and Oshkosh and Skaneateles. There were crowds of milling, curious persons, children with sticky fingers, impatient businessmen, giggling office girls, and officious policemen. There was a band, and a parade and speeches.

Chicago's celebration was not for an orthodox reason. Usually such things are to observe Memorial Day, or greet a visiting celebrity, or dedicate a town hall. Chicago's celebration was to capitalize on the satisfaction and relief of hundreds of policemen, thousands of streetcar and bus motormen and conductors, and several hundred thousands of shoppers and business people—satisfaction and relief at the completion of repair work that had kept the street, and several others, closed for most of the summer, and snarled traffic into unimaginable tangles for the same length of time.

In the first place Chicago's "Main Street" is State Street. Some may think of glittering Michigan Boulevard as Chicago's Main Street. But it isn't. Michigan Boulevard is our front yard. We're proud of it. We love to stroll up and down its wide sidewalks and peak into the windows of its smart shops and sniff the air of the lake a few blocks off over the park.

Busy Thoroughfare

But State Street is and always has been Chicago's "Main Street." Some say it's the Main Street of the world. For here is what many claim to be the busiest corner in the world, State and Madison. Here, too, are most of the city's important retail stores, large ones and many small ones. Here is the chief shopping center of a community of over 4,000,000 persons. Added to that shopping crowd regularly are the thousands and thousands who visit Chicago or just stop here to change trains and have a few hours to spare.

State Street had been closed because of Chicago's new subway. While the subway wasn't built by digging it out, down from the surface, even the underground boring operations upset things on the surface a great deal. Those operations served to thin out the consistency of the ground right under the pavement, and the concrete cracked and settled. Streetcar tracks in places looked like roller-coasters. The distance from the curb to the street in spots grew to such proportions that it meant a flat-footed jump rather than a step. Then there was the building of the station entrances.

All of which meant the tearing up of all the pavement and laying it all down again new. This job took months and during this period, while other streets in the Loop were likewise torn up, traffic movement through that region, even at nonrush hours, was a matter of uncertainty and adventure. Bus drivers, used to taking fixed routes, made a game of seeking out each day which streets they could safely and most quickly traverse.

Last Foot of Asphalt

But it all came to an end the other day when the pavement-layers rolled down the last foot of asphalt, the traffic light were turned on again, and Chicago's Main Street went back into operation.

But that wasn't all. The grand opening happened to be set for Navy Day. There was, as we said, a band, in fact, several. And there were speeches by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and by visiting admirals and generals. A cable, used back during the Civil War to control traffic in the Chicago River, was strung across State Street at one point and a ceremony made of parting it as a sign of the official reopening of the street. It was a very gala occasion, but it would have been an occasion anyway for those policemen and bus and streetcar conductors and the thousands of folks who walk and drive about the Loop every day. That's really why Chicago celebrated.

And it was like any big "doings" in most any community in the United States. Street hawkers sold canes and whistles. Candy and popcorn was eaten by the carload. Folks got too far out into the street trying to get a first glimpse of the approaching parade and had to be waved back by the minions of the law. They stood in office building windows and threw out torn-up telephone books, and waved and laughed.

Main Street is Main Street in America. Chicago's has another name, but it's so very much like Main Street in Albion and Glendale and San Antonio and Memphis.

More Students Soon From Latin America

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 19

An increasing number of students from Latin-American countries will enroll in the colleges and universities of the United States soon as a result of a new series of co-operative agreements with other American republics.

The first such agreement, announced by the State Department, will bring a group of Peruvian students interested in technical subjects. Tuition scholarships are being obtained from American universities to supplement contributions of the United States and Peruvian Governments.

Intimate Message: Washington

Religion's Stake in the War ..... By Roscoe Drummond

The momentous stake which religion has in the outcome of the war was underscored by developments in the Capital this week.

The joint conference of representatives of all the Baptist churches in the United States made a timely contribution to religious thinking about the war in three directions.

The Baptist leaders affirmed that the Four Freedoms, which are the heart of the United Nations' peace aims, are not only expressions of "the teachings of the Christian faith" but are essential to the preservation of Christianity, thus underlining that victory over the Axis is not only humanly desirable but spiritually indispensable.

They urged that President Roosevelt take an occasion to define more fully the second of the Freedoms, which has been described as the right of any person to worship God in his own way. The Baptists hold that if freedom of worship is interpreted to mean that a government has the right to license religious bodies to meet at stated places and hours of worship, but denies to individuals as well as ministers the right outside of the place of worship to persuade others to accept their interpretation of religion—as in the case of Russia—then this would be a violation of religious liberty which should be repudiated by the United Nations. They hope that the United States will strongly associate itself with the larger conception of Christian freedom.

Further, they put their church unreservedly behind a peace which will be free from hatred or revenge and capable of securing "liberty, mercy and justice for all people of every race, color and nation."

Roman Catholic Statement

Also of interest to the Government's prosecution of the war is the "statement on victory and peace" issued from Washington this week by the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United States.

In this declaration of policy the American Roman Catholic prelates avow their opposition to those Axis nations which "reject human freedom and permit no religious liberty"; they declare that "this war involves unquestionably the most important moral issue of the day," that "this conflict of principles makes compromise impossible"; and they appeal for a united people "to make whatever sacrifice our Government deems necessary."

This statement by the American representatives of the Roman Catholic Church is welcomed by the Administration, which, prior to the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor, was frankly worried by the fact that Roman Catholic groups in the United States appeared most opposed to taking any initiative in behalf of preserving freedom and democracy against the Axis. At the same time the statement leaves unanswered numerous related questions which profoundly concern the Government.

The Government is not certain, for example, whether this statement can be taken to embrace Vatican policy and Vatican support of the United Nations' ideal of freedom and democracy or whether it represents the expectedly patriotic position of the American hierarchy with respect to the United States in time of war. Thus it is not clear to the Government whether the American hierarchy is leading Vatican policy or, in a sense, acting independently.

American officials are glad to have Roman Catholic spokesmen in the United States say this word against totalitarianism, but the fact of the matter is that in seeking Vatican support in behalf of the cause of democracy and in opposition to totalitarianism they have found that the words of Pope Pius XII more decisively express and govern Vatican action. It was in his radiocast of May 13, 1942, that the Pope declared that the Roman Catholic Church must treat the United Nations and the Axis "with absolute impartiality."

Divergent Assertions

Both the United States and Great Britain have experienced this "absolute impartiality" toward the Axis and have wondered how this impartiality can be reconciled with the affirmation that this war involves "the most important moral issue of today."

An instance of this rebuff from the Vatican—a rebuff which came at a time when Washington thought it had reason to expect support for its cause—was the fact that the time of Tokyo's attack on American lives and territory and its conquest of the Philippines coincided with the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and the Holy See for the first time in Vatican history. Washington and London strongly protested this action, which they regarded as giving sanction to Japan's aggressions against the United States and openly aligning the Vatican with the Axis itself.

A final question with which the Government is inevitably concerned in its foreign policy is whether the American hierarchy is speaking authoritatively for its church. Here the doubt arises whether the Vatican is in favor of democracy where democracy is strong and in favor of totalitarianism where totalitarianism is in favor of the Vatican. American officials are thus uncertain whether this welcome expression of opposition "to nations which reject human freedom" will include Mussolini's Italy or Franco's Spain.

There is in this statement by the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United States an avowal of strong support of the American war effort. This support is valued by the Government. Its only concern is just what it means.

'Skin of Our Teeth' in New York—'Flying Tigers' on Screen

New Thornton Wilder Fantasy Traces Mankind Through Ages

By John Beaufort

New York

"The Skin of Our Teeth" summarizes mankind's story in three appropriately rich and amazing acts. Thornton Wilder draws upon fantasy, anachronism, a smattering of philosophy and anthropology, impressionistic scenery, stage mechanics, and the "William Tell" Overture to create a comedy which extends the boundaries of "Our Town" to accommodate our universe.

This is a strange, unorthodox, untrammeled, and wonderful show, produced by an ingenious collaboration of writing, directing, acting, and technical skills. Nothing of the kind has been seen at the Plymouth, where it opened Wednesday evening, or at any other New York theater for so long that the spectator is likely to poke his head out in Forty-fifth Street in the intermissions just to see if Broadway is still there.

* * *

"For all his massing of symbols, his use of devices, and his millennial leaps, Mr. Wilder is absorbed with a fundamentally simple idea: the survival of man through the ages. Not, mind you, the survival of the fittest but the survival of the man who, in spite of shortcomings and frailties, manages to come through by keeping his vision high, pulling himself out of repeated crises by his very bootstraps. The latest crisis is the present war, from which Mr. Antrobus, the hero, returns home to Excelsior, N. J., after seven years of fighting.

Dispirited and wounded, he tells Mrs. Antrobus that, for the first time, he has lost the most important thing of all, "the desire to begin again, to start building." He says that in a war you think of a better life but in peace you think only "of a more comfortable one." And then he remembers the three things that have always gone together when he has been able to see mankind's problems most clearly: The voice of the people "in their confusion and their need," the thought of his wife and children and their home, and his books.

From a semi-darkened stage, with only shadows to indicate their presence the voices of the past speak to the Antrobuses, to the audience, to the world — Plato, Aristotle, Spinoza, Moses — teaching about man and God. The mood is sustained until the clock finishes striking midnight. The stage darkens.

When the lights go up, there is Sabina — the maid-of-all-work, bathing beauty, camp follower—Sabina dusting the Antrobus furniture, repeating the lines which opened the play and thereby catapulting "The Skin of Our Teeth" back to its initial mood of fantastic comedy. There is nothing flippant about this transition. It is Mr. Wilder's way of saying that man is always at his beginning, always learning, always progressing, always starting anew.

* * *

No less important than Mr. Wilder's writing is the fact that there are theater talents capable of interpreting it. As the man on the left remarked, this is a piece of theater fabrication so subtly put together that it becomes virtually impossible to separate the applied elements of technique—costume, scenery, lighting, etc.—from the dynamic forces of creative acting.

To Elia Kazan goes full credit for a masterly achievement in directing the play. He will undoubtably share every tribute with his players for their superb performance. Tallulah Bankhead portrays the earthy, good-humored Sabina, who sticks to the Antrobus family from the Ice Age (Act 1) through the flood off Atlantic City (Act II) and beyond the present global war (Act III). Her gusty comedy is bestowed equally upon Sabina, "just an ordinary girl," and upon the bewildered stage star, Miss Somerset, who persists in breaking up the play, blazing away with asides to the audience, complaining that she doesn't understand a word the author is saying, and wondering what has ever become of those good old plays like "The Bat" and "Peg O' My Heart"—"good entertainment with a message you can take home with you." Miss Bankhead is irrepressible and irresistible.

The author and director have been equally well served by Fredric March and Florence Eldridge as the Antrobuses, who celebrate their five-thousandth wedding anniversary in Act. II. To Miss Eldridge falls the task of carrying the play through several of its sudden transitions from comic to serious moods. Never is she more successful than in the Atlantic City scene, when Mrs. Antrobus, after serving as a satiric symbol of the ladies' auxiliary president, suddenly finds that she is faced with the problem of saving her family from the flood.

* * *

Mr. March creates for each act a new aspect: At first, the exuberant discoverer of the wheel, the alphabet, the multiplication table; next the paunchy, disagreeable, tez-decked president of a secret order, and, finally, the weary, wartorn individual gathering his strength to begin again. His is playing of strength, eloquence, and variety.

Montgomery Clift achieves with subtlety the maturing of Henry Antrobus—the Cain of the story—from spoiled brat to fascist menace. Florence Reed makes a dark and colorfully scornful Boardwalk fortune teller. Frances Heflin is fresh and pretty as Gladys Antrobus. All the small parts, from Homer to a telegraph boy, are excellently played. The supporting cast numbers more than 40.

The easily maneuverable settings by Albert Johnson are essential to the changing mood and feeling of the play. Mary Percy Schenck's costumes point up and help illuminate character. The byplay and informality of the action—such as the substitution of maids and dressers for indisposed extras in the final scene—have imaginative spontaneity. Viola Dean's acting of Ivy is a gem.

The play itself is possibly more satisfying as an intellectual than as an emotional experience. Some of its symbolism is hazy at first view. But Mr. Wilder has tackled a big job and done it magnificently. The play displays once more his gifts as a writer who can renew our faith in the theater as a rich and creative art by using it to express his own faith in mankind's onward march.

'The Skin of Our Teeth'

A new comedy by Thornton Wilder, starring Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, and Florence Eldridge. Directed by Elia Kazan. Settings by Albert Johnson. Costumes by Mary Percy Schenck. Presented by Michael Myerberg, at the Plymouth Theater, New York, beginning on Nov. 18. The cast:

Announcer	Morton DaCosta
Sabina	Tallulah Bankhead
Mr. Fitzpatrick	E. G. Marshall
Mrs. Antrobus	Florence Eldridge
Dinosaur	Remo Buffano
Mammoth	Andrew Ratousheff
Telegraph Boy	Dickie Van Patten
Gladys	Frances Heflin
Henry	Montgomery Clift
Mr. Antrobus	Fredric March
Doctor	Arthur Griffin
Professor	Ralph Kellard
Judge	Joseph Smiley
Homer	Ralph Cullinan
Miss E. Muse	Edith Faversham
Miss T. Muse	Emily Lorraine
Miss M. Muse	Eva Mudge Nelson
Usher	Stanley Prager
Usher	Harry Clark
Girl (Drum Majorettes)	Elizabeth Scott, Patricia Riordan
Fortune Teller	Florence Reed
Chair Pusher	Earl Sydnor
Chair Pusher	Carroll Clark
Conveener	Stanley Weede
Conveener	Seumas Flynn
Conveener	Aubrey Passett
Conveener	Stanley Prager
Conveener	Harry Clark
Conveener	Stephan Cole
Broadcast Official	Morton DaCosta
Defeated Candidate	Joseph Smiley
Mr. Tremayne	Ralph Kellard
Hester	Eulabelle Moore
Ivy	Viola Dean
Fred Bailey	Stanley Prager

Florence Eldridge and Fredric March

As Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus of Excelsior, N. J., celebrate their 5,000th wedding anniversary on Atlantic City Boardwalk, in Thornton Wilder's new play, "The Skin of Our Teeth," which opened Wednesday at the Plymouth Theater in New York.

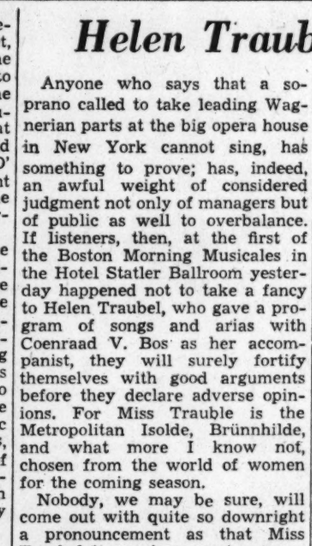
Helen Traubel in Recital

Anyone who says that a soprano called to take leading Wagnerian parts at the big opera house in New York cannot sing, has something to prove; has, indeed, an awful weight of considered judgment not only of managers but of public as well to overbalance. If listeners, then, at the first of the Boston Morning Musicales in the Hotel Statler Ballroom yesterday happened not to take a fancy to Helen Traubel, who gave a program of songs and arias with Coenraad V. Bos as her accompanist, they will surely fortify themselves with good arguments before they declare adverse opinions. For Miss Traubel is the Metropolitan Isolde, Brünnhilde, and what more I know not, chosen from the world of women for the coming season.

Nobody, we may be sure, will come out with quite so downright a pronouncement as that Miss Traubel is no singer; yet many a one might in all fairness assert that she is a vocalist quite different from the kind that have represented music drama in days gone by. Times and attitudes have changed. Those Wagnerian roles mean something else than they did. Wagner's music remains, while its interpretation alters. The songs of Brahms likewise remain, and those of Wolf, for some years neglected, return. The songs stay by, but the artists who perform them have an outlook of their own, quite remote, whether advanced or not, from that of artists of the past.

It is of no use, therefore, to expect, when we hear Miss Traubel, the old thrills. We must begin all over again, take a fresh emotional start. That way, the "Wie Melodien" and the "Meine Liebe ist grün" of Brahms, and the "Alle gingen, Herz" and the "Wiegenlied" of Wolf, to say nothing of the "Dich teure Halle" episode from the "Tannhäuser" of Wagner, fall into place.

On the technical side, here we have a dramatic soprano ranging away up to where light and florid voices prospect, and down to where deep contraltos strike gold. Plenty to dispute about, perhaps, but a good deal, besides, to ponder pleasantly upon. W. P. T.



Leslie Howard

To be seen on the screen at the Fine Arts beginning Friday in "Inside Britain."

Supplementary Report

A belated visit to "The Great Big Doorstep," at the Colonial, yesterday revealed a charming little play, beautifully acted. The piece is simple, folksy, unpretentious. Its plot is scanty, but so, for that matter, is the plot of "The Cherry Orchard" or "Juno and the Paycock." Yet like them, it communicates a sense of humanity.

In this instance, as readers of these columns already know, it is a Cajun family of Louisiana that is depicted, and their efforts to get a house to go with the great big doorstep that floated down the Mississippi to them. It's a slender theme, but the play nevertheless has dramatic action as well as charm.

The acting of Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern as the parents is genial, ingratiating, amusing, and moving, and the other parts are also appealingly taken, especially in the case of Joy Geffen as the younger daughter. The production remains through Saturday when it departs for a Broadway opening.

L. A. S.

Plays and Players

Among those announced for the cast of "The Firefly," which comes to the Majestic on Monday night, Nov. 30, are Bobbie Morris, Perry Askam, and Reeves Smith. The company is headed by Emma Otero.

* * *

Guy Owen, former Olympic skating champion, has joined the cast of "Stars on Ice" at the Center Theater, New York. Mr. Owen recently returned a South American tour.

New Feature At Paramount And Fenway

With a foreward by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to give it prestige and with a series of impressively arranged and excellently photographed sky battles to provide thrills, "Flying Tigers" arrived at the Paramount and Fenway Wednesday. Republic has chosen for its most ambitious effort to date a timely subject that abounds in appeal for all who have followed the achievements of the American Volunteer Group fliers, who began fighting in China two years before Pearl Harbor.

* * *

In his foreword to the film, Generalissimo Chiang says: "Since the 'Flying Tigers' first spread their wings in the skies above China, the enemy has learned to fear the intrepid spirit they have displayed in face of his superior numbers. They have become the symbol of the invincible strength of the forces now upholding the cause of humanity and justice. The Chinese people will preserve forever the memory of their glorious achievements."

Republic's film is largely occupied with routine romantic melodrama. But the deeper aspects of the fight are suggested by having the heroine (Anna Lee), a nurse in charge of an improvised orphanage and hospital for refugee Chinese children. Miss Lee's boy friend (John Wayne) leads the soldiers of fortune, most of whom become fired with a higher motive than salaries and bonuses as they realize the fundamental nature of the conflict. But not the bragging newcomer (John Carroll), who promptly proceeds to break all the rules and tries to steal the squadron leader's girl.

* * *

There are, of course, minor complications, also of a familiar order: one of the new squadron members (Edmund MacDonald) is in disrepute because, back in the United States, his intemperance caused a fatality. The squadron leader's veteran assistant (Paul Kelly) sacrifices himself by flying after he has been grounded. Considering the conventionality of the screen play, by Kenneth Gamet and Barry Trivers, it is all the more to the credit of David Miller's direction that "Flying Tigers" has turned out to be fairly absorbing and exciting.

Perhaps the credit belongs more properly to Jack Marta, the cameraman; to the anonymous fliers who made the air sequences, and to Howard Lydecker, who created the special effects. The dog fights, bombings, crash landings, and the aerial activity in general are the most impressive things. Mr. Wayne and Mr. Carroll are credible respectively as the conscientious squadron leader and his bumptious pal. Miss Lee makes a pretty nurse and there are a variety of flying men played competently by Paul Kelly, Gordon Jones, Mr. MacDonald, Bill Shirley, and Tom Neal. Mae Clarke, one-time star, does an effective bit as the wife of the unpopular pilot.

"Sunday Punch," the companion feature, has a story about prizefighters and romantic rivalries. William Lundigan, Jean Rogers, Dan Daily, Jr., and Guy Kibbee are among the players.

"Sweet Charity," which was seen recently at the Shubert Theater in Boston, is postponing its arrival in New York. There will be some re-writing, and another brief out-of-town engagement is planned before the metropolitan premiere.

They Are Again Making Music

The hands of Fritz Kreisler, who will return to Symphony Hall for a Recital Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29.

On the Screen

The American premiere of Noel Coward's new film, "In Which We Serve," is scheduled for Dec. 23, at the Capitol Theater, New York. The film story of a British warship and the crew who sail her was written, directed, and produced by Mr. Coward, who also plays a leading role. The supporting cast includes Bernard Miles, John Mills, Celia Johnson, Kay Walsh, and Joyce Carey. The film was produced in England.

* * *

Emporia, Kans., has been selected for the world premiere of "Journey for Margaret." Emporia is the home town of William L. White, war correspondent and author of the book on which the picture is based. He is the son of the Emporia publisher, William Allen White. The film, which features Robert Young and Laraine Day and presents five year-old Margaret O'Brien, will open at the Granada Theater the night of Dec. 4, with the regular run starting the following morning.

* * *

Carl Voss, once Army drill sergeant, has taken over the teaching of 40 Boy Scouts who will impersonate members of the Hitler Youth Organization in Warners "Mission to Moscow." Voss, an authority on drill and formations in all types of military organizations, will teach the lads the routines used in Germany.

* * *

The Boeing Aircraft Company will collaborate with the Princeton Film Center in the production of a three-reel color film about Flying Fortress and other aircraft achievements. The film is scheduled for immediate production under the guidance of Gordon Knox, of the Film Center.

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John Wexley, playwright and scenarist, has been signed by Paramount to write the screen play of "Advance Agents in Africa," the story of Maj. Gen. Mark Clark and his aides who prepared for the invasion of North Africa.

* * *

Arnold Pressburger has annannounced that the name of his film, previously entitled "Never Surrender," has been changed to "Unconquered." Featured in the picture are Brian Donlevy, Anna Lee, and Walter Brennan.

* * *

Three Victory Shorts of one reel each will be produced by Columbia. "Wings for the Fledgling," first completed subject in the series, is set for release Dec. 31. Release dates for the second and third productions, "Weapons From Waste" and "Mr. Smug," will be set later by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

Carl Van Vechten

Corporals Philip Truex and Earl Oxford

As they are to be seen in "I Left My Heart at the Stage Door Canteen," scene from "This Is the Army," now on the stage at the Boston Opera House. The original photograph is on view at the Museum of the City of New York in a special exhibition, "The Theater Through the Camera of Carl Van Vechten," which opened Wednesday and will continue to Jan. 11.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE "the thrilling ENTERTAINMENT!" ANGEL STREET "RARE EXAMPLE OF MELODRAMA" —HERALD with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE 2 WEEKS ONLY—EVES. 8:30—MAT. SAT. BOX OFFICE OPEN NOON TO 9 P. M. IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW Uncle Sam Presents THIS IS THE ARMY Cast of 300 Soldiers Proceeds to Army Emergency Relief No Mail or Telephone Orders

WILBUR • Eves. 8:30—Mat. Sat. "Hilarious. Amusing. Fascinating Not to Be Missed"—POST Junior Miss EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL—LAST 4 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. SAT. HERMAN SHUMLIN presents The Great Big Doorstep A New Comedy by FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT with (From the Novel of E. P. O'DONNELL) Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55 Sat. Mat.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL 3rd GREAT WEEK THE NAVY COMES THROUGH PAT O'BRIEN • GEO. MURPHY DOORS OPEN 9 A.M. PLUS CO-HIT "MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA" ALLAN JONES JANE FRAZEE

EXETER Ken. 7067 BETTY GRABLE—JOHN PAYNE "FOOTLIGHT SERENADE" Richard Carlson—Jane Randolph "HIGHWAYS BY NIGHT" Sun.: Monty Woolley in "THE PIED PIPER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN Ginger ROGERS • Ray MILLAND "The MAJOR and the MINOR" Plus "Busses Roar"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW John WAYNE • John CARROLL • Anne LEE 'FLYING TIGERS' Plus "SUNDAY PUNCH"

BOSTON CONCERTS

Aaron Richmond Presents TOM'W 8:30 JORDAN HALL CONRAD THIBAULT Concert Baritone

THIS SUN. AFT. Brilliantly acclaimed for her three solo appearances with Boston Symphony last season. POLYNA STOSKA Soprano Symphony Hall box office open till 9 tonight

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK BLITHE SPIRIT NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE BROCK PEMBERTON presents JANIE Season's Laugh Success! by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3570 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Trib. JUNIOR MISS LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:40. Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor 50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present STARS ON ICE CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. Holiday Mats. Nov. 26, 27, 28

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK A NEW COMEDY by JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:35 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:35

"The foremost play of the season." ATKINSON, Times The Playwrights' Company presents THE EVE OF ST. MARK A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON CORT, 48 St. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30 281 Seats $1.10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, $1.10-2.75 Seats selling for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Filled.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

• Friday thru Tuesday, Nov. 20 to 24 • PLAZA 58th St. at MADISON Gary COOPER • Teresa WRIGHT PRIDE OF THE YANKEES At 12:20, 2:40, 5:00, 7:20, 9:40 P.M.

Betty GRABLE • John PAYNE • Carmen MIRANDA Cesar ROMERO • HARRY JAMES AND HIS BAND "SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES" • PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW • BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorsteps," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Reluctant Dragon." 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:30 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Exeter—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, Victor Mature. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts — "Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar. 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brother Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 3:41, 5:10, 7:44, 10:20.

"Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:08, 6:42, 9:16.

Kenmore—"Back Street," Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 1, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan — "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Normandie: "Farewell to Arms." "The Yanks Are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom. Continuous 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:50. "Sunday Punch." William Lundigan, Jean Rogers, 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Radio's Famous Jury Trials," "Hitler's Plan to Conquer the World," "Vendetta," "India's New Industrial City, Mysore," "North West Mounted Police's Duties in War Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Alpert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:51.

Telepix—"Famous Jury Trials," "Army Air Forces," "Pete Smith," "Napoleon in Russia," Disney Cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 10. "Timber," Leo Carillo. 9:35, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Tremont — "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Comrade X." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 9:50.

Uptown — "Cross the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Washington Street Olympic—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Ben Blue. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. "Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo. 2, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. "About Face," William Tracy. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:16, 6, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

University: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Rody McDowall. 1:45, 5, 8:20. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 3:50, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. "Hillbilly Blitzkrieg," Edgar Kennedy. 2, 7.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:14, 9:14. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:55 7:55.

Codman Square: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 3:21, 9:21 "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:47, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2, 4:55, 8. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Joan of Ozarks," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:16 7, 9:39. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:07, 8:36.

Park: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones. 2, 7.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran, Eddie Albert. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 3:10, 9:15. "Baby Face Morgan," Richard Cromwell. 2:10 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamiea: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:30, 8:15. "Drums of the Congo," Peggy Moran. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:48, 5:38, 9:08. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Maplewood: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:20, 9:05. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2:15, 8.

Mystic: "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Rita Hayworth. 2:38, 5:53, 9:08.

Orpheum: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 3:30, 7, 9:55. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 2:15, 8:40.

Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:10, 8:20. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:55, 6:55, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland. 3:05 7. "Citizen

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:30, 7:30

NATICK—Celonial: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott aaud Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall, "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kennell Murder," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle, Scotty, Jean Parker.

Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2, 8

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tragedy at Midnight," Margaret Lindsay, John Howard. 3:19, 8:04. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:41, 9:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. "The Old Homestead," Weaver Brothers. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "I Was Framed," M. Ames. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire, "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "Mr. Blabbermouth." Also A. E. F. North African Invasion. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:36, 7:48.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent, 3:37, 7:57. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 6:30, 9:38.

Harvard Finished Preparations for Traditional Football Game With Eli Today

Yale Is Slightly Favored Due to Depth in Material

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever is to be done by Harvard and Yale in preparation for each other in their coming game at New Haven this Saturday, must be done in a hurry. As a matter of fact, most of what can be done was finished this afternoon. Tomorrow morning, at 8:55 a. m., to be exact, some 60 football players of Harvard will board the train at Back Bay Station en route to New Haven.

Of the 60, at least a third will start out as members of the junior varsity to play the Yale jayvees tomorrow afternoon, following which some will join the varsity. All told there will be a much larger delegation of athletes and attachés leaving, for the annual soccer clash and house football games are also scheduled.

Freshmen in Game

The varsity will work out in the Yale Bowl tomorrow and put up at the Ray Tompkins House. Saturday at 2:30 p. m. will be the kickoff for the 61st game of the series between these two rivals and more than likely the last organized effort for the duration of the present world crisis. There will be both Harvard and Yale freshmen in the game, something that is not according to the usual custom.

At the termination of this impressive encounter the athletic equipment will go into storage or at best will be used for intramural and informal competition. The seniors, some of whom have never previously won the longed-for varsity Y or H, will soon depart for a much more serious world competition and football will be no more than a traditional memory.

Yale Surprised

At the start of the present season a cursory glance at the records might have made Harvard a favorite entering this final affair. But today, if you wish a favorite, it might well be Yale. The Crimson started out with a likely looking group of youngsters and Yale, following a particularly disastrous 1941 season, was an unknown quantity with a new coach.

Most new coaches have their troubles reviving a team that has sagged the previous season, but the youthful fervor of Howie Odell has lifted the Eli to more than wishful thinking. The veterans have been pressed by lesser lights including freshmen and today Yale is a respected opponent for any team.

Frequent Substitutions

The Blue apologizes to no one today. It has no great football players other than Capt. Spencer Moseley, who has been impressive all season at center. But it does have a hustling large squad four deep in some positions, all average, and permits Odell to substitute frequently without loss of power.

The difficulty of broken line-ups due to injury has not slackened the pace of Yale. When a player or two is temporarily sidelined progress was not halted for there were others to step in to the breech. Such has not been the case at Harvard. Dick Harlow states that this Crimson team is one of the poorest coached elevens he has had.

Different Line-ups

There is some explanation necessary for the Harlow statement. In the first place this is without question the most difficult schedule ever attempted by a Harvard eleven. After each bruising game, the Crimson has been so used up by injury, etc., that scrimmages have been rare and guarded, and line-ups have been all too frequently torn apart. Anyone even remotely familiar with the Harlow system knows that he likes to establish a line-up and develop it intact so far as possible. This fall he has had different line-ups as often as games.

While Harvard may be poorly coached for Harlow by comparison with other Crimson elevens, the team is quite capable of upsetting Yale just as it tied the stronger William & Mary and beat Princeton and Brown. Most of the defenses set up for opponents have been scrimmaged for the first time in the first half of the game and corrected in the second, which accounts for Harvard showing so much better in the second half.

Moseley Is Marked

Against Yale, if Harlow has the same material for the week, he will devise defenses and offenses to fit the recognized Yale weaknesses. Since Moseley is probably the outstanding defensive factor of the Yale line, that young man will come in for some attention and it is probably less news to him than to you. If he cannot be blocked out he will have to be out-maneuvered.

Both clubs enter the game with a sound offense and defense. Yale probably has the more backfield speed of the two, and its pass offense has been bothersome to many teams this fall. Harvard, on paper, might be more wary of the running game for it has quite capably bottled up most passing attacks this fall.

Since it may be the last game for the duration, both players and coaches undoubtedly are going all-out in this final effort and the game should be interesting for the casual spectator, alumnus, and student of football alike.

Top Kicker —By Pap'

Tom DOUGLAS
—DARTMOUTH'S PUNTING ACE !
HE DOESN'T GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO RUN BACK HIS PUNTS
NEAT BUT NOT GAUDY
THE CHUNKY FULLBACK HAS TREMENDOUS DRIVE IN THOSE SHORT LEGS
HIS AMAZING PUNTS DID MUCH TO HELP THE INDIANS BEAT THE PRINCETON TIGER
GOAL
PAP'
AP Features

Northeastern Season Had Good Points

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Northeastern may have just concluded a football season in which not one victory was recorded, but you cannot convince Head Coach Foxy Flumere that the experience was not without its good points.

As a matter of fact the Huskies can point to several episodes which occurred during the fall which, even if they do not establish a national record, at least are worthy of note.

In the first place Foxy made Northeastern history by becoming the first head football coach to lead a team against Boston University, for B. U. and Northeastern broke off athletic relations in 1927 and the Huskies did not form a football team until 1932.

Scrimmaged Opponent

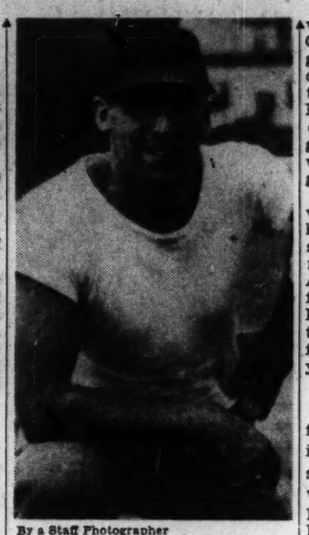
In the second place Flumere is probably the only coach in the country who met a regular opponent twice in pre-season scrimmages in which he exchanged trade secrets with the rival mentor. This happened when there was no thought of B. U. and Northeastern's getting together on the gridiron, and Foxy and Walt Holmer thought it would be good experience for the two squads to see what they could do against each other.

And third, Foxy is without doubt the only coach within shouting distance who had to introduce his players to each other when the first game rolled around. Because of the lack of sufficient upperclassmen Flumere had to use freshmen a good deal, but in view of the fact that the Husky yearlings practiced at noon and the varsity at night, the boys did not formally get together until they grouped in the huddle at Springfield last Oct. 10.

Unusual Lesson

These events have made for an unusual season to say the least, and when you couple them to the bright side of the ledger which Foxy can see, the fall was not as much of a total loss as the record might indicate to the disinterested spectator.

"The thing that pleased me most," Flumere declared yesterday afternoon, "was the spirit of the boys. They never gave up, not even when defeat after defeat was handed them. Any team that lost three in a row to Springfield American International, and Bates, and had had so many tough breaks slap it in the face, might have been excused for folding. Yet they came back to tie Tufts, before losing again to Boston University and New Hampshire. And that New Hampshire game, incidentally, is one I still figure we could have won with a few breaks."


By a Staff Photographer
Foxy Flumere

Canceled Games

Bad fortune began for the Huskies even before the season opened, when Arnold College canceled the opening game. Already scheduled to start a week later than most colleges, Northeastern came up to its opener against a Springfield team that had already played two games. The Huskies were in condition, but not in as good condition as Springfield, with the result that six men were lost through injury, three practically for the season. Ed Sakovitz and Dave Murphy did not put on their suits again, while Capt. Dick Grey was never afterwards at his best for long during a game.

"The loss of Sakovitz was the most disappointing blow I had this fall," Foxy said. "He was really the only spark we had, and it hurt when he left us. I believe we would have won a few if he had been able to play."

Line-up Changes

The Husky line-up probably saw as much of a change from week to week as any team in New England. Of the eleven who started the first game, only two were facing the opening whistle in the last contest—Don Moore at center and Bob Otenti in the backfield. Not one freshman started the first game; nine started the last. Otenti was the only boy who started every game.

Foxy's freshmen, incidentally, were a powerful lot, and if they had been able to practice all season with the varsity, the story might have been different. On Armistice Day, the Wednesday before the final game against New Hampshire, Flumere had a regulation 60-minute game between his freshmen and his varsity, with the yearlings winning 45-0.

Boys in Service

The Huskies lost practically their first-string club to the armed services this fall, for slated for the starting positions they held in 1941 were John Dillon, end, George Makris and Ed Jenson tackles, Len Erickson, guard, and Gale Foster, Pete Galuffo, and Joe Dias, backs. Dick Grey, center, in 1941, was shifted to the backfield this fall and showed great promise until hurt. After he returned to the line-up in the Bates games he gained 129 yards from scrimmage in one quarter before being hurt again.

All told, however, the boys had a good time. They were a bunch that liked to play football and played the game for all it was worth. And everyone from the faculty down at Northeastern is philosophical, even pleased, about the season. "It looked at first as though it was going to be a lot worse," is the general attitude, and Foxy is being given credit for a pretty fine job.

Dartmouth Eleven Has '43 Schedule

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 19 (AP)—Dartmouth College officials made public a nine-game 1943 football schedule in which three elevens replace teams which appeared on the 1942 list of opponents.

New teams appearing are Pennsylvania, Amherst and Hampden-Sydney, which replace Colgate, Miami, Ohio, and William and Mary. The schedule:

Sept. 25, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; Oct. 2, Amherst; 9, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa.; 16 Hampden-Sydney; 23, Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; 30, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; Nov. 6, Columbia at New York City; 13, Cornell; 20, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What About the Scouts?

While some of us are sitting around, wondering about the future of things, what about the future of the big league scout?

The big league scout, in the event your baseball education has been neglected, is generally an important looking gent with a slouch hat and a pocket full of railroad timetables who gets paid the first and 15th of every month for digging out of the underbrush what are liberally called prospects.

Sometimes he finds a Cobb or Ruth or Williams. But more than likely he spends the money of his superiors merely checking on whether the Yankees, Cardinals or Dodgers have strings on that good looking kid pitcher. As suggested by the league standings in recent years, the Yanks, Cards and Brooks have a monopoly on the market.

Much Traveled

However, even those three organizations have to have scouts, and what is to become of them? Perhaps they can rent out as guides for furloughed service men, or map makers for overworked Rand McNally. There are few whistle stops or roads where these ambitious gents have not kicked up dust. In fact, to hear them tell it, they often have had to make their own roads. Many of the game's brightest stars were found off the beaten track.

In the immediate future, several factors will be working against the scouting trade. One is the shrinkage of territory. Lack of manpower has forced — or will force —a majority of the smaller minors, and some of the larger ones, to fold for the duration. Another is the transportation problem. Still another is an unwillingness of big league clubs to risk youngsters as in the past, because of the possibility of losing them before they can earn their price tag.

With one or two exceptions, that great baseball institution, the scout, will have to hide away for a while. But he will not be alone.

* * *

As this was written, Leo "Gabby" Hartnett was still a private in the army of unemployed. At least, if he has any baseball connected for 1943, he has not made it known.

That Hartnett will not be long on the outside looking in is the prediction of every baseball man who knows him. There should always be a spot in the big leagues for him, one of the great modern catchers —the inspiration type. True, he is accused of failing as manager of the Cubs; but in that connection one can haul out the ancient line which says that not even John McGraw, or Connie Mack, could win without first division ball players.

At last reports, Bill McKechnie was said to be interested in Gabby as a Cincinnati coach. But, also at last reports, McKechnie's post with the Reds was understood to be on a sandy foundation. So perhaps, after all, it will be Hartnett who will hire McKechnie. Or don't you follow me?

* * *

Comment on the American League's most valuable player poll, which awarded Gordon over Williams, is still coming in. Writes one fan from Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I don't know whether Gordon was more deserving than Williams, or whether he wasn't. But I do know that I'm tired of seeing the award go year after year to a pennant winning ball player. That, I believe, is the flaw in the poll. There were players buried in the second division of the American League just as deserving as either Gordon or Williams, but I can't imagine how the poll can be regulated to dig them out."

If baseball wants to make a sincere attempt to remedy the situation, why not start a separate award for the lower half of the standing? But, probably, even then a few deserving men would be snubbed.

For all the new fangled rules, they haven't yet legislated the "foot" out of football, according to Ted Wieman, Princeton's football tutor. Wieman blamed Princeton's defeat by Dartmouth to the Tiger's weakness in that department against the prodigious kicking feats of the Big Green's Tom Douglas.

"Because of Tom Douglas' amazing kicking, we were forced to travel some 80 yards for our touchdown while Dartmouth scored three times while covering the same amount of territory," Wieman pointed out. "Once he kicked out on our one-yard line from midfield. Another of his kicks carried 50 yards to our two. The most amazing kick he produced was the one which he booted out of bounds on our 45-yard line from deep in the end zone."

Douglas is a chunky youngster with great drive in his legs. He plays fullback and is one of the best punters in the East. He started with the varsity as a half back last year, but was shifted to fullback. Oddly enough, it was in the Princeton game, a year ago, that Douglas established his class as a punter and played a major role in fashioning his team's triumph over the Tiger.

'Praying' Jayvees Unbeaten

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP)—They've been playing without acclaim or support from the student body, but that hasn't stopped Yale's "praying" junior varsity football team, coached by a couple of parsons, from compiling an undefeated and untied record.

The big, final, test comes Friday when the Rev. David G. Colwell and the Rev. Alfred C. Seccombe send their charges against traditional foe Harvard.

No matter what happens, the parsons, who used to play a bang-up game themselves not too long ago will be proud of their lads. It's been quite a while since any Yale football team came up to its last contest with such a record.

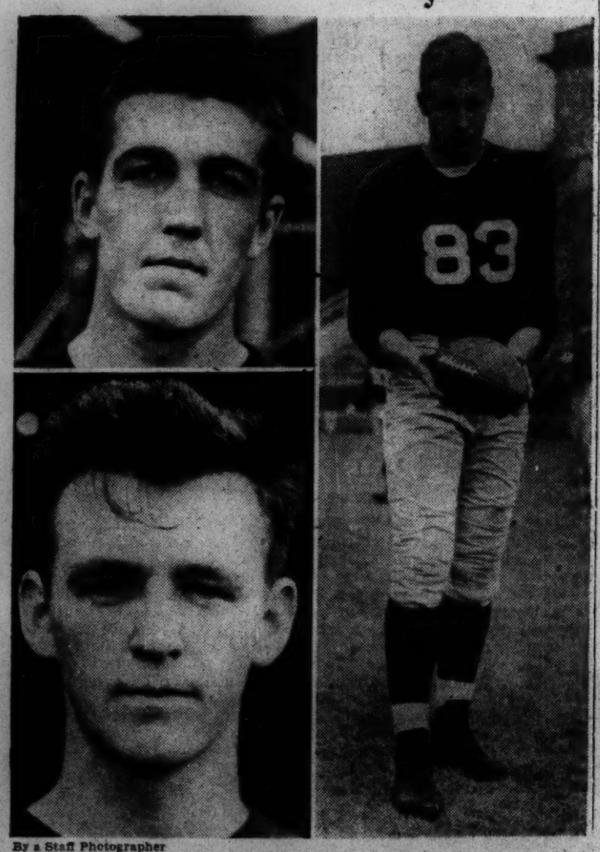
Says Colwell, a star back at Yale during the Clint Frank-Larry Kelley golden era in the late thirties, and Seccombe, an all-Southern guard at Virginia: "It takes more courage to play junior varsity football than varsity; there's no adulation and the boys take a dickens of a beating."

"Dickens" is the height of emphasis that's ever used on "Preachers' Patch," the section of Yale field where the parsons dole out their tips.

It's the "politest" football field in the nation claim those close to the picture. It's "Yes, Sir," "No, Sir," and "Pardon me," all the time. The air has never been blotted with obscene language.

The jayvees, composed of members of all classes at the university, have licked Brown (26-0), Quonset, R. I. Naval Station (19-0), and Princeton (26-7).

Freshmen in Majors


By a Staff Photographer

These Harvard freshmen, along with Leo Flynn, are most likely to win a major H by playing against Yale in the annual gridiron clash at New Haven. War measures have permitted freshmen to play in varsity competition this year. Upper left: George Boston, end. Lower left: Jackie Comeford, back. Right: Wally Flynn who doubles between playing end and punting.

Sports Around the Hub

Local Big Leaguers in Service

Since Pearl Harbor 18 men from the rosters of the Braves and Red Sox have gone into the service. The Braves have contributed Bill Posedel, Bama Rowell, Lefty Williams, Johnny Sain, Art Johnson, Buddy Gremp and Jim Wallace. The Red Sox have sent Al Flair, Larry Powell, Mickey Harris, Earl Johnson, Frankie Pytlak, Eddie Pellagrini, Johnny Pesky, Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio, Emerson Dickman and Charley Wagner. More names, of course, will be added.

Some of the boys who do not expect to get active duty are doing their parts by working in defense industries. Jim Tabor and Frank Shellenback are at Fore River, and it is understood that Tom Daly and Larry Woodall will soon join them. Skeeter Newsome is at the General Electric plant in Lynn.

One of the most eligible service men in Red Sox ranks would seem to be Bill Butland, young and single. But as the pitcher soars six-feet-five in his socks, he is apt to be passed up by Uncle Sam. Can you imagine long Bill climbing into a Navy hammock or walking around in a submarine?

* * *

More bouquets for the Boston College line. According to official Associated Press figures released today, the Eagles have held its seven opponents to an average of 26.1 yards on the ground, top figure in the country. On the offensive side, the Eagles rank fourth behind Georgia, Ohio State and Tulsa with an average of 404.6 yards per game. It is interesting to note that in normal years, college elevens rarely stay above the 400-yard level after the fourth or fifth contest.

* * *

The statistics further reveal that Harvard still ranks high in pass defense. The Crimson has limited rivals to an average of 37.5 yards by passing, which happens to be third best in the nation. Miami and Tulsa are one-two on this table. It may be this department, incidentally, which may give the Harvards an edge over Yale Saturday at New Haven.

* * *

Briefs . . . Henry E. Swanson is the newly elected president-secretary of the Woodland Golf Club. He succeeds H. G. Carlson, who assumes the post of vice-president. At its 41st annual meeting, Woodland promised to keep its fairways open for defense workers . . . Johnny Kelley, the Arlington Marathon ace, is now at Fort Devens at the beginning of his Army training . . . Certain big league baseball owners will move at the Chicago meeting next month to have the player limit raised from 25 to 28 or 29 as a war-time measure. Yankee Ed Barrow is one of easterners behind the measure.

If Branch Rickey insists on Brooklyn's 1943 manager putting a soft pedal on umpire baiting, which New York critics insist he will, everyone in the National League—including the arbiters, of course—will give three lusty cheers . . . This is football night for the St. Polycarp's Mens Club in the Northeastern Junior High, Somerville, with B. C. coaches and players at the head table . . . The Dodgers went to the recent draft meeting intent on getting infielder Don Lang, whom the Red Sox selected.

Hockey Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 19

American League

Providence 7, New Haven 4 (overtime).
Hershey 4, Washington 3.

Eastern Amateur League

Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 1.
Baltimore 7, New York 2.

Rickey Picks Leo Durocher

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn, Nov. 19

Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers for the last four years, today was renamed to that position for 1943 by President Branch Rickey.

Buffalo Shifts Two Ice Games

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons, American Hockey League club, have shifted two of their home games from Thursday nights in January to Sunday nights in March, General Manager Eddie Shore has announced.

Postponement of the 1943 American Bowling Congress, which was to use the Buffalo Auditorium, Bisons' home rink, from March 18 to May 19 permitted the transfer of the games.

A game with the Washington Lions, scheduled for Jan. 7, has been moved back to March 7, and a game with the Cleveland Barons schedule for Jan. 21 will be played March 14.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, November 19, 1942

A Thursday Page

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne
Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Ten

Where were they? Great hills, lost in the haze; long narrow farms with pasture running down to the sea and solid square houses of stone; fingers of the Atlantic running inland, like the fjords they had left behind. "Are you sure we haven't got back to Norway by mistake?" Rudy was inclined to ask, as the coastline grew slowly out of the mist.

But no, they hadn't quite done that. It was one of them Scots islands, Billy said, though he wouldn't like to say which. He'd never been in these waters before. Midge said if only he could get up above for two minutes he'd tell them exactly. You never could see anything down below like this. It wasn't Skye, he knew that. That great hill might be The Clisham, he wasn't sure; but if it was, then this was the island of Harris. Loch Seaforth was supposed to be like Norway. He'd been taken there once as a kid to see a great huge circle of stones like Stonehenge—

"We'll keep off they stones of yours," interrupted Billy, "and them rocks I see ahead. I ain't goin' in there, not without I gets a pilot. We'll slip along away north."

"They'll be slipping along after us pretty quick if it is Harris or Lewis," said Midge. "You want no end of permits and passes and what-nots before you can set foot on any of the Outer Hebrides."

"That won't worry me any," said Billy placidly. "I got me papers, same as I showed Hertha first day she saw me."

"And you've got a very interesting crew as well," said Midge. "They'll have to get a special Wapping medal struck for you, Billy. You do what you jolly well please, and let's settle down and enjoy ourselves before the band begins to play."

A Dream Come True

They brought him a pillow, because he still had a bit of sleep to make up. "Grand. Perfect. Thanks awfully. Life on the ocean wave suits me down to the ground," and he settled down on deck prepared to drowse away the morning listening to Billy, talking to Rudy, watching the coast-line come nearer and nearer.

Hertha went below to see about dinner. Wherever they were, her men had got to be fed.

So it was almost over. The escape that she had planned that day in May had happened. It wasn't a dream any more, but a fact. Here they were, soon to land and be in England—Scotland, anyway. Now it was Norway that began to haze away into a dream. What would Mother be doing now? She wished she knew. Would Mr. Parker turn nasty when he found them gone? And if he did was there anything unpleasant he could do?

She remembered Uncle Knut and felt comforted. He knew about Parker as he knew about everything else; he would see to things for her. Uncle Knut was a power in Holmsund and they always said he had an eye on every single member of the family. Would they, she wondered, be able to get a message to him? Just a word to say they were safe and sound? Perhaps, somehow, Midge thought.

It would be nice to let him know that already, before they had even landed, they had made their first English friend. Midge was already quite an old family friend. You can't, as he said, be fished up out of the sea like a wet cat and be perked up with good food and sleep without getting to know the people who do it pretty well; and now he was full of schemes for them like an elder brother. He had a mother, it seemed, in a flat in London. He'd wire for some money and they'd all go along there. He'd have to go through London to rejoin his unit. You had in fact to go through London to get anywhere.

So it was fixed and they were going to, of all places, London. It wasn't battered to bits, as the Nazis had told them, after all. Here and there it was a disgusting mess, Midge said, but it was still hanging on, old London was. Once there they'd find out about the Larsen in Iceland, and they'd send a message somehow to Uncle Knut. Probably there were ways. His mother would be all over them; they could stay with her as long as they liked, she'd only be too delighted, he knew.

Yes, it had been a good moment for them all when they sighted Midge in his rubber dinghy, Hertha said to herself; meanwhile there was dinner to get ready and he ate as much as three people, and quite right too. She'd scrub another half dozen potatoes for him.

Meet Archie McLeod

Archie McLeod had a stroke of luck when they gave him that holiday because he'd won his bursary. The bursary wasn't luck, it was sheer hard work, but the holiday on just exactly the day when these people from Norway came to the jetty at the foot of his father's croft—that was fortunate if you like.

He happened to be messing about in the boat and he rowed out to meet them.

"Ahoy," shouted an old sailor in the stern; and "Ahoy," he shouted back.

There was a youngish man lying on the deck in his shirt and trousers and the biggest boots he had ever seen.

"Hallo," he shouted, in quite a different sort of voice. "Where are we?"

That was a fool question if ever there was one. Archie, who believed in silence, said nothing.

"Where you come from, Sonny?" asked the sailor, leaning out towards him. "That your farm?"

Archie said nothing to that either. Then a girl's voice said, "Good morning," very pleasantly. She was wearing trousers and a seaman's jersey and Archie hadn't been too sure that she was a girl at all in spite of her yellow hair tied up with a handkerchief. He said "Good morning" in return, for his mother had taught him manners.

"Hi!" shouted Midge. "Stop rowing round and round us and look at something else for a change. You've seen enough of us, haven't you? We're going on shore. We'll get into your boat."

"Ye'll no," said Archie, briefly.

"Why not?"

"Ye'll need a permit."

"Go on," said Midge. "We're refugees and escapers and rescued airman and goodness knows what. We don't need permits."

But Archie, continuing to row, said they would. It was a prohibited area and his father was in the Home Guard.

Midge began to grow slightly warm.

"Stop, can't you! You make me giddy, whizzing round like that. We're in a hurry, I tell you. I've got to report—we've all got to report. Besides, what do you know about permits—a kid like you?"

"I'm no a kid," said Archie, with dignity. "I've won a bursary and I'm going to Glasgow to take my degree."

"Your degree?"

That Settled It

Hertha couldn't keep the astonishment out of her voice. This little barefoot boy with his arms sticking out of a grown-out jersey going to study for a degree!

"Oh, I see. You're a proper Scot," said Midge. "I've got an uncle in Glasgow. He's a professor."

Archie's whole face lit.

"Ye have?"

"Yes. And if you'll just take us on shore and let me send off a couple of telegrams—"

Archie wanted no more. Without another word he brought up his boat and stood ready to hand them into it.

"I ain't goin'," said Billy.

"Oh, Billy, why?"

"Ain't got me shore-going clothes for one thing, and I ain't leavin' me boat."

"Clothes don't matter. Look at Midge."

But Billy only took a look around and said this'd do him. He'd take a lay down and forty winks, and a bit later he'd beach the Haakon and see to that leak. "I'll drop anchor, and if that young shaver'll bring me along an egg or two and a drop of milk I'll thank him kindly."

There was no moving Billy. He belonged to a boat, not a house. The Haakon was his home and the sea his country; he grew into his boat like the barnacles on her keel, he couldn't live anywhere else. So as there was nothing for it, they said good-by and dropped over the side into Archie's boat, their suitcases with them.

Archie's mother was a kindly stout soul who gave them fresh butter and boiled eggs and oatcake and honey and asked them a million questions. She had their affairs in hand in no time. There was a telegraph office near Archie's school, four miles away; he'd go off on his father's bicycle and send their messages while they were having their tea.

"Away now, Archie, and ye'll need to ring up the police, mind," she said, and he was gone.

On the Way to London

No sooner was the meal over than a motor bicycle and side-car chugged up to the door and there was a policeman sent from Stornaway to take down notes in a large slow handwriting. By that time Archie's father had come in and he had a fresh set of questions to ask. The co-op system of farming in Norway, how did it work? Hertha couldn't give much of an answer. You'd expect these people to be sleepy, she said to herself, living in an out-of-the-way place like this, with no Holmsund round the corner to keep them awake, but no such thing.

But at last they were in the train and on their way to London, and at last London itself began—a scatter of houses in fields, then rows of them with gardens, then only a field here and there among the roofs, and then streets and streets and streets, wastes of gray streets stretching away.

But though London might be rather alarming, no one could be shy with Midge's pretty mother. She was on the platform to meet them, half crying, half laughing, when Midge hopped out to hug her and introduce them. "These are the people I've been playing boats with," he said, and she kissed them both as if, like Midge, she had known them for years.

At the flat, all chintz and shining paint and flowers, she had prepared every possible thing she could think of for them. She had been telephoning and fussing round, she said, and she had found out that the Karl Larsen in Iceland had come from Holmsund so she thought it must be their father, and she had sent him a telegram as from Hertha. Here was the answer, "Well done will meet you in England."

"But that's what Mother was always saying—we'll meet in England," cried Hertha, joyfully. It was like hearing her mother's voice even to read it.

"And look at all these papers. I thought you'd be so interested. Someone else got away from Norway the very next night after you left, not far from Holmsund. A woman and two small children. No name and her face isn't very clear, but do look."

They looked and Rudy gave a great shout. "It's Mother. Yes, it is Mother. That's Uncle Knut. I knew he'd do something."

Could it be? The paper, which gave no name, told how the woman had received a message to go to a certain place at a certain time. She went and there was a boat that took her to a steamer. That's all she knew. She had left everything behind her and gone. Her husband was in the Norwegian Navy and her two elder children had already gone to England. She was now at the Norwegian Legation, the paper finished up, looking none the worse for her journey.

"None the worse!" cried Rudy. "She'll be miles better! Good old Uncle Knut! I knew he'd never leave her to that old Nosey. Can we go and find her?"

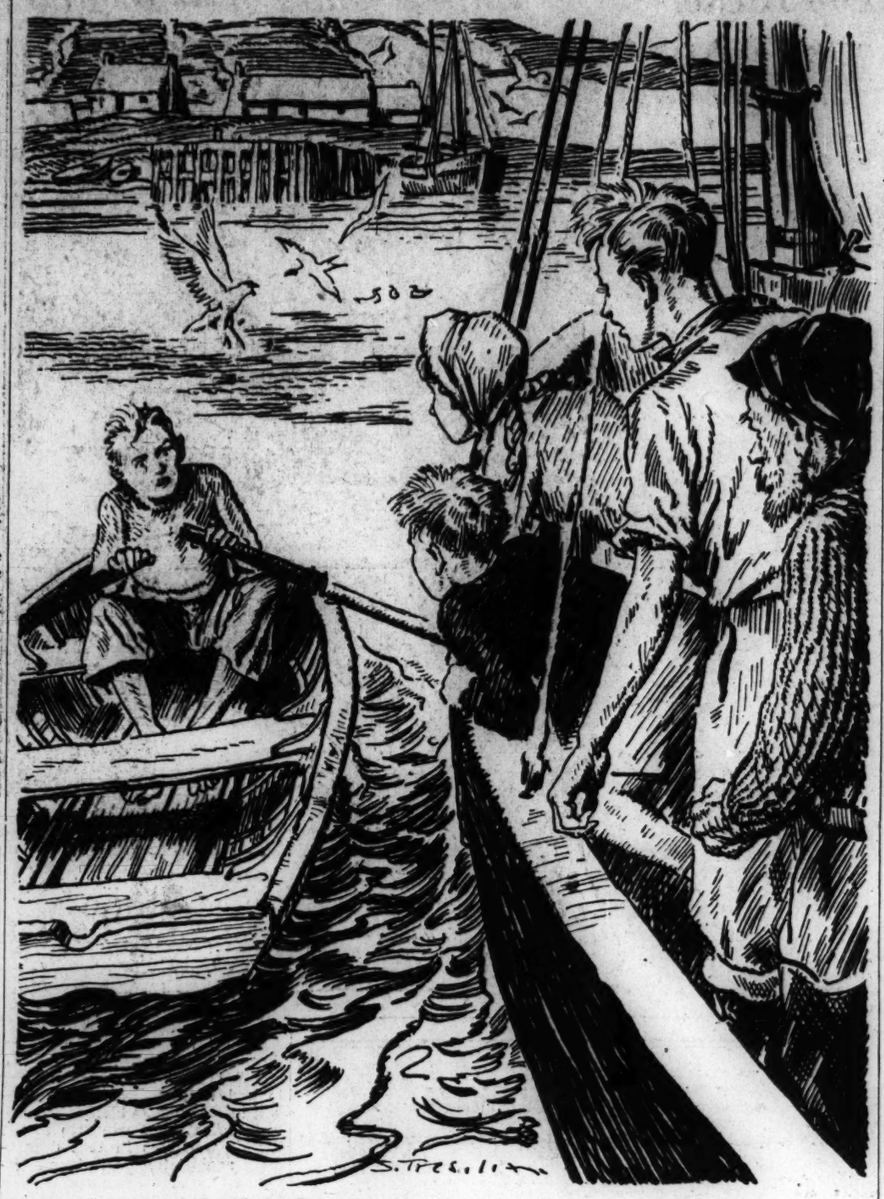
Of course they could. A taxi took them there, with Midge and his mother to help with the talking. But it didn't need much talking. Yes, the Norwegian lady was called Larsen; yes, they could see her; yes, she had said she hoped to find her elder children soon—and there she was.

"No. I wasn't really very anxious," she said when at last they were able to talk, "though we came in for the tail end of that storm and it was a nasty one. But I knew it was a good boat—and then, you see, I always said, didn't I, we'd meet in England."

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

At last, the voyagers on the old, patched ketch, Haakon, traveling from Norway to England to escape the Nazi invaders, had sighted land. Hertha and Rudy Larsen were passengers, with Wapping Billy, their English sailor friend, at the tiller. With their mother's help, they had got away from Norway, even evading the local Nazi spy, whom they had nicknamed Mr. Nosey Parker. Their voyage had been very exciting; first they ran into a fierce storm, and the Haakon leaked badly until they managed to plug the seams; then they had rescued an airman, Midge Clayton, who was bobbing about on the water in a little rubber boat.



Drawn by Stuart Tresilian for The Christian Science Monitor

"Go on," said Midge. "We're refugees and escapers and rescued airman. We don't need permits."

A New Serial Starts Soon

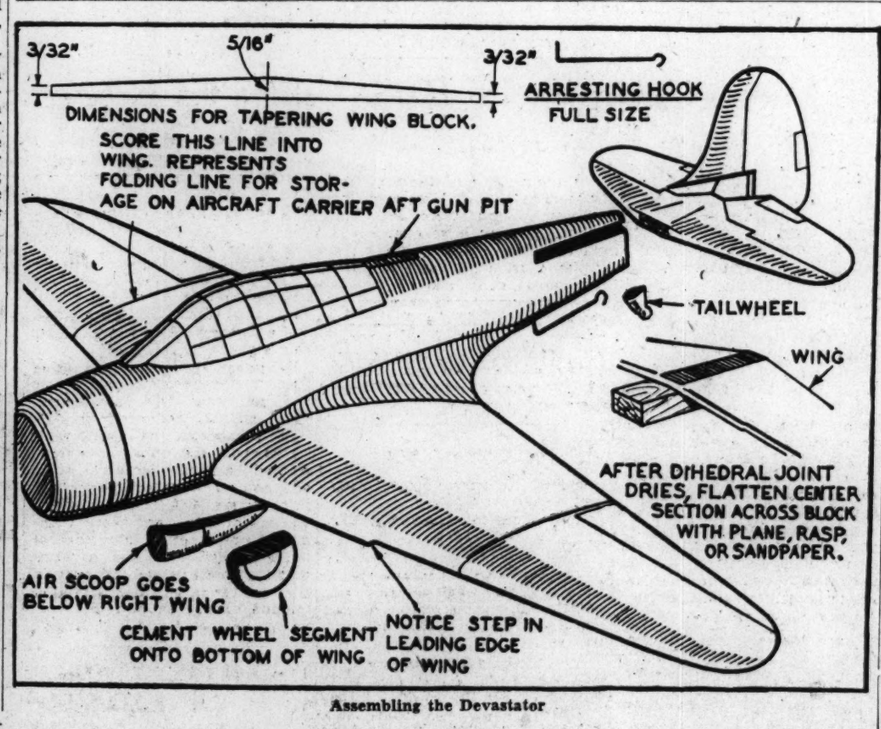
Watch for our new serial, "Mounted Messenger," by Cornelia Meigs, that will start on Dec. 3. We need not introduce Miss Meigs to readers of the page For Young People, for they already know and enjoy her work, and many of them are familiar with her books, "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

"Mounted Messenger" is the tale of Tom Wetheral, one of Benjamin Franklin's first postboys, Tom's sister Prudence, and their friend Gertrude Penrose.

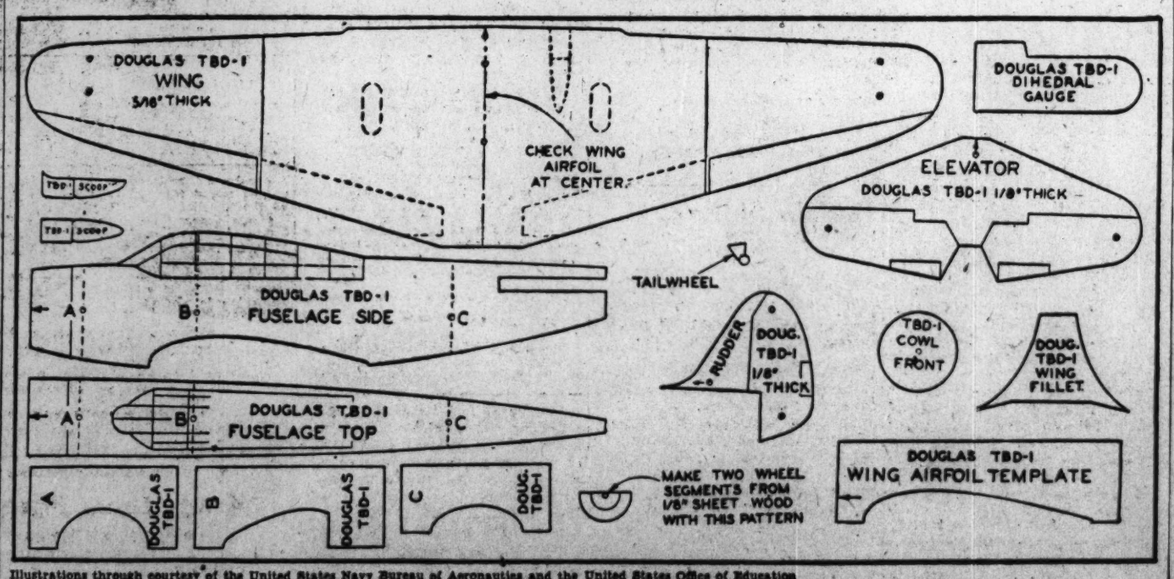
Read this serial and write to tell us how you like it.

The story will be published in 10 instalments.

The next page For Young People will be published on Thursday, Dec. 3. The page will be dropped next Thursday on account of the Thanksgiving holiday.


3/32"
5/16"
3/32"
DIMENSIONS FOR TAPERING WING BLOCK.
SCORE THIS LINE INTO WING. REPRESENTS FOLDING LINE FOR STORAGE ON AIRCRAFT CARRIER AFT GUN PIT
ARRESTING HOOK FULL SIZE
TAILWHEEL
WING
AFTER DIHEDRAL JOINT DRIES, FLATTEN CENTER SECTION ACROSS BLOCK WITH PLANE, RASP, OR SANDPAPER.
AIR SCOOP GOES BELOW RIGHT WING
CEMENT WHEEL SEGMENT ONTO BOTTOM OF WING
NOTICE STEP IN LEADING EDGE OF WING

Assembling the Devastator


DOUGLAS TBD-1 WING 5/16" THICK
DOUGLAS TBD-1 DIHEDRAL GAUGE
CHECK WING AIRFOIL AT CENTER
ELEVATOR
DOUGLAS TBD-1 1/8" THICK
TAILWHEEL
DOUGLAS TBD-1 FUSELAGE SIDE
DOUGLAS TBD-1 FUSELAGE TOP
RUDDER
DOUG. TBD-1 1/8" THICK
TBD-1 COWL FRONT
DOUG. TBD-1 WING FILLET
DOUGLAS TBD-1 WING AIRFOIL TEMPLATE
MAKE TWO WHEEL SEGMENTS FROM 1/8" SHEET WOOD WITH THIS PATTERN

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

Templates for the "Devastator"

Build a Torpedo Bomber

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—5

By Freeman Cleaves

Torpedo bombers, such as the Douglas TBD-1, the "Devastator," are the largest airplanes operating from the U. S. Navy aircraft carriers. (The Devastator has a span of 50 feet and a length of 35 feet.) These airplanes usually operate in squadrons of 18, searching out enemy ships and attacking them by launching a self-propelled 2000-pound torpedo. The bomber flies head on toward the target at a 100-foot altitude, drops the torpedo, and then swerves quickly to one side to avoid enemy fire. That this type of plane can cripple the largest battleship was proven by the vital blow given the giant Nazi battleship Bismarck by a torpedo carrier.

The Devastator is said to be the first monoplane adopted for aircraft carrier operations. Its range is about 1,000 miles. This type of craft has already inflicted a heavy toll on the Jap Navy in far-flung Pacific battles, notably at Midway and the Solomon Islands.

Note that the trailing edge of the wing has a marked sweep forward, joining the fuselage with a large fillet, or stream-lined connecting surface. The stabilizer-elevator is tapered with rounded tips. On top of the fuselage is a long "greenhouse" or cabin for pilot, bomber and radioman. Half of the landing wheel sticks out beneath each wing.

To build the Devastator to a scale of 1 to 72, with a span of 8 11/32 inches, the following materials are needed:

Fuselage block—1 inch by 1½ inches by 5½ inches. Wing strip—5/16 inch by 2¼ inch by 8½ inch. Tail and wheels—⅛ inch by 1½ inch by 5 inches.

Because space on this page is limited, the templates shown here are reduced in scale. To bring them up to the desired scale of 1 to 72, trace the patterns through carbon paper onto a sheet of graph paper. Using a second sheet of graph paper and a ruler, increase by one more unit every two units of measurement covered, as indicated by the lines on the paper. Be sure to keep all parts in the same proportion. The model may also be constructed according to the scale shown, which is 1 to 108.

Next Thursday, we shall build the Douglas A-20A, high-speed attack bomber of the U. S. Army, known by the Royal Air Force of Great Britain as the "Boston."

(This is the fifth of a series of 12 articles that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday).

Do You Need Help?

In this series are the bombers and fighting planes that many boys and girls who read the page For Young People wrote in to ask for. We hope you will enjoy building them.

And, remember, if you run into any problem or need more information about them, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

'Forward With Books!'

Book Reviews

Most communities in the United States are taking part in the nationwide observance of Book Week, Nov. 15-21. Boys and girls, join in this annual opportunity to stir public interest in books and reading! Visit the special exhibits on display in public libraries, schools, and bookshops. "Forward With Books!" is again the slogan and is fitting for this, the twenty-fourth nationwide observance of Book Week. This year, more importantly than in the past, the contribution that books make to living in a world at war is emphasized.

Youth in peace or in war are on the search for adventure, and there is satisfaction for this longing in many of the new books appearing in libraries and bookshops this fall. The 1942 crop reflects the spirit of men on the march for freedom the world around.

There are books about men, machines and ideas for the winning of the war and the winning of the peace—stirring stories with historical backgrounds, to help us know and understand the past—books about the faraway places and peoples, brought closer because of this global war—books about great ideals and the lives of men and women who lived and sacrificed for the very things for which we and our brave allies now fight. Too, there are just stories of family life—books on the arts — sports — hobbies —careers —and tales of mystery and adventure. Truly there are tempting treats for all tastes.

Cultivate an interest in books, make reading a habit! The right kind of reading will supply many a lift along the road to democratic living and prepare you for your part in building a new world.

People at War

"The Courage and the Glory," by John J. Floherty (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.25), is a book to make young Americans proud of their heritage. It contains sketches of episodes in the present World War, recording heroic deeds of courageous men. The author tells us in his introduction that he hopes the stories he tells will be an answer to those who have wondered if American youth has deteriorated and American manhood has gone soft, and can answer to those who would have us believe that our democratic way of life has quenched the fire of valor within us.

Men like MacArthur, Bulkeley, Colin Kelly and many others whose identities are concealed as a wartime expediency—men of sublime courage who have brought glory to our flag, are vitally portrayed in this fine piece of reporting, illustrated with drawings by their author, and photographs.

A brief, straightforward account of the life of General MacArthur has been written by Helen Nicolay, and young people will be interested to read about a beloved hero in her latest biography, "MacArthur of Bataan." (D. Appleton-Century Co., New York. $1.75.)

Another good biography of this distinguished American general, that came out at the peak of interest in his doings in the Pacific, is "General Douglas MacArthur," by Francis Trevelyan Miller (John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $1.50). This story was prepared from newspaper reports and war communiqués, and bears the vivid touch of immediate events.

"Air Patrol," by Henry B. Lent (The Macmillan Company, New York. $2), provides in story form a thrilling account of Jim Brewster's training, his routine work and adventures through many difficult assignments as a flier for the U. S. Coast Guard. At last we see him receive a richly deserved award, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest aviation honor that can be awarded to airmen of the U. S. Army, Navy, or Coast Guard. Though fictional in form, the information is authentic and the book is illustrated with Official U. S. Coast Guard photographs, most of them taken from Coast Guard files.

Valuable because of the authentic account that it gives to the training and experience of the divers in the U. S. Navy, rather than for its interest as a story, we suggest "Navy Diver," by Gregor Felsen. (E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. $2.)

"Heroines of the Sky," written by Jean Adams and Margaret Kimball, in collaboration with Jeannette Eaton (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City. $2.50), is a book for the younger generation of women who will one day ride the clouds. The authors state in their foreword: "Woman followed man into the air—yes, but she followed him so promptly that she may be said to be his partner in its adventurous exploration." In a series of brief sketches they record the achievements of the pioneer women fliers and the many others who have followed them in making aviation history.

Submarines are playing a large part in the present war, and you may read about them in Kendall Banning's book, "Submarine: The Story of Undersea Fighters" (Random House, New York. $1). In this book an expert on naval subjects writes nontechnical descriptions of these vessels, from their earliest crude beginnings to the formidable present-day types. There are chapters on the crews that man these craft and how they are trained, on the control room: the brains of the modern "pig boat" and the submarine in action today. Illustrations by Charles Rosner enliven and interpret the text.

Prologue to Peace

A genuine contribution for these difficult days and for preparation for the peace to come, an inspiring book for readers of any age, is Emma Gelders Sterne's "We Live to Be Free" (Farrar & Rinehart, New York. $2). "Democracy is a way of living together, which men have devised so that they may be free," says the author of this readable record of democracy, a chronicle of the fight for freedom and self-government and of its leaders, from Solon, who abolished slavery for citizens of Athens in the year 594 B. C., down through the ages, over the widened frontiers of the world, to the present-day inheritors and defenders.

Mrs. Sterne has written well and has included valuable quotations, giving a list of their sources. She closes on a high note, and we quote: "Toward freedom to speak, freedom to believe, freedom from want and fear, and toward the underlying freedoms, to choose and change and to hold steadfast—toward these goals democracy allows man to set his course."

These are but a few of the books we know you will want to hear about. Look for reviews of more books, on varied subjects, which will appear on the page For Young People on Dec. 10 and 24.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Postmark Scrapbook

Would you ever have believed that Uncle Sam would name some of his postoffices after girls? Well, believe it or not, he has. He has named a few after boys, too. But today we shall concern ourselves only with the girls. Ladies before gentlemen anyway, you know.

You may find your own name or the name of one of your friends among the postmarks we publish today. And, anyway, this is a feature you should have for your Postmark Scrapbook.

Ada you will find in the great industrial and farming State of Ohio. Illinois lines itself up for this feature with a postoffice by the name of Joy.

Agnes is in Georgia. For Mabel, we must go to the great dairying and farming State of Minnesota. Kentucky, the blue grass State, gets double honors for having two postoffices named after girls—Betsey, spelled with an extra e, and Carrie.

Send for these postmarks, and add a girls' names page to your scrapbook. We may be able to tell you about some additional ones—and some with boys' names—later on.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

Our Mail Bag

The special Book Week feature has crowded the Mail Bag off the page today, but it will appear, as usual, on the first Thursday in December.

Commerce and Finance

Grocery Trade Head Sees Food 'Czar' Matter of Urgency

Business and Industry

Oil Industry Appears on Way From Excess to Scarcity Basis

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One more industry, apparently, is on the way to switching over from a surplus to a scarcity basis — petroleum. There was a touch of irony in the ribbing the Senate Public Lands Committee gave Leon Henderson a month ago when he opined that existing oil reserves are enough to meet "any use of crude in any foreseeable planned period." They said it sounded like the people who in 1940 and 1941 said there was plenty of steel, aluminum, etc.

The African offensive may bring the situation to a head by initiating a steady increase in the military, naval, and airplane needs for petroleum products by the Allies, much more than offsetting the decline to be expected when mileage rationing in this country goes into effect at long last in December.

Heavy tanker-building schedules indicate that the export of petroleum products will probably rise fast in 1943, and at the same time several states are falling below their recommended production levels and this decline is likely to continue.

Transport Is Bottleneck

The prospective tightness of oil supplies has little or nothing to do with the rapidly tightening Atlantic seaboard oil situation. True, the immediate seaboard situation is made tighter by the movement of oil products to Africa but it is, nevertheless, basically a transportation problem.

There is still in most cases plenty of oil available for shipment to the Atlantic seaboard area—but not enough means of transport. The current phenomenal overland movement by railroad tank car is probably close to a peak. The cars, being run night and day at speeds up to 40 miles an hour against a usual 20-mile speed, are wearing out or falling short on repairs.

The Longview-Illinois pipe line though it is being rushed forward at the unprecedented speed of around six miles a day, will not be completed until around February and even then of its 300,000-barrel a day capacity only about 100,000 barrels will be available for the Atlantic Coast. Its Eastern leg to the Seaboard, though equally rushed, will hardly be ready before June 1 on account of the difficulties of laying pipe through mountains and in winter weather.

The 185-mile line across Florida to Jacksonville being constructed out of pipe torn up in Texas after purchase by the Defense Plant Corporation from a Dallas pipe line company, should be ready by Christmas but its diameter is only eight inches against the 24 inches of the above-mentioned line, and its capacity therefore only a small fraction of the big-inch line.

The prospective oil scarcity is a result of the war—but an indirect result. The direct effect of the war has reversed the forecasts; instead of increasing demand it has reduced it—to date. Actual war consumption has been far below predictions, and domestic civilian consumption has been rduced by gasoline-rationing in the East and rubber shortage in the rest of the country. So crude oil production which was headed up toward 5,000,000 barrels a day is now down toward 4,000,000 barrels.

Drilling Is Curtailed

But the indirect result of the war has been to curtail drilling operations in two ways.

For one, the price of crude oil, which is the traditional bait for wild-catters, has been frozen around $1.20 a barrel in the mid-Continent, which is a very low price indeed. Prices during World War I went as high as $3.50 a barrel, and $1.20 is close to the low for the last twenty years except for the year after the mighty East Texas field was developed and threatened to shoot to a production of 1,000,000 barrels a day.

And the other adverse influence on oil production has been WPB's rule to conserve the use of steel and other scarce materials in unnecessary oil well drilling—rule M-68 which prohibits the spacing of wells closer than one to 40 acres.

How these things affect the available supply of oil is somewhat complicated to explain. Oil fields are first discovered by wild-catting, or the speculative drilling of unproven areas. Since the overwhelming proportion of wildcat drilling efforts produce dry holes, wildcatting for oil is one of the most speculative and risky of all activities.

A well costs between $10,000 and $250,000 depending on the depth and regardless of whether oil is brought in. For some curious reason, most new fields seem to be brought in by independents instead of by the big companies; for example, the record-breaking East Texas field was brought in by "Dad" Joiner, an independent risk-taker, and not by the calculations of big company geologists.

Now the price of oil, for obvious reasons, has a strong effect on the amount of wild-catting. And this effect is supposed to have a roughly three-year delayed action. Low prices in 1939 decrease wild-catting in 1942, and low prices in 1942 are expected to hold down wild-catting between 1942 and 1945.

It so happens that no important fields have been brought in now for several years. With exploratory drilling at low levels and likely to stay at low levels, the prospect seems small that new fields will be brought in for some time to come.

Why Reserves Rise at First

After new fields are discovered, the "estimated reserves" in these fields usually tend to rise for some time as a result of the mapping out of the underground field with additional wells. In the past, most fields have been wastefully exploited by "town-lot drilling," or the unnecessary crowding of wells. It was against this as well as against the dissipation of steel supplies in unnecessary oil well supply equipment that order M-68 was aimed.

The WPB order killed two birds with one stone, preventing the sinking of scarce steel into fields which thereby would be drained too fast. Beyond a certain rate of "optimum withdrawal" the drilling of a field wastes the underground oil reserve by letting off the pressure and letting in the salt water to form an emulsion with the remaining oil which is then lost forever.

While M-68 of course invariably conserves steel it may in some cases hold down field exploitation below the rate of "optimal withdrawal" and WPB may have decided so in recently modifying M-68 both in California and in the area round the recent Illinois field.

However, the facts are that (1) no important new fields have been brought in since Illinois in 1937 (and incidentally the reserves in the Illinois field were shamefully wasted by town-lot drilling); (2) it is possible that the available undiscovered new fields have dwindled; (3) existing fields are now drained to the point where there is only a small increase in withdrawals possible without exceeding the "optimal" point and becoming wasteful of the fields' future reserves.

In this connection it should be remembered that though present known underground reserves of round 20,000,000,000 barrels are estimated as round 13 years' "supply," this is highly misleading because they cannot be allowed to flow that fast. If an attempt were made to let or get the oil out at that rate most of it would be left in the ground; it would be like trying to tap a rubber plantation for its future years' supply—or, in fact, like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Is U. S. Facing Oil Scarcity?

When oil fields are all but exhausted, it is still possible for many years to get a slow yield of a barrel or a few barrels a day from "stripper wells" operating on the pump. Stripper wells account for a very large part of American production. About 350,000 out of the nation's 400,000-odd wells are on the pump. This costs money, and continued low prices for crude, with all other costs going up, may cause a good many of them to be abandoned. Once abandoned, they cannot be re-started.

Already in California the demand for crude can't be met from current production; Illinois and Oklahoma are below recommended production; some refiners in Kansas cannot get oil. Said the Petroleum Industry War Council in October:

". . . Crude oil production from present known reserves in the eastern and mid-Continent areas and in California cannot be increased much, if any, above present levels . . . There can be some increases . . . without waste, from known reserves in Louisiana, west and southwest Texas, and the Texas Gulf Area. (But) The total increase possible without waste in these areas may be insufficient to supply the expected increased war demand from this country and the other United Nations because production in other areas is declining.

It will be an ironic contrast with recent years if these forebodings become realized and the 1940's, for the oil industry, become a period of scarcity. For 20 years the daily worry of the oil industry has been over-production, climaxed with the outbreak of near civil war in the East Texas field in 1933, at which time the price of crude dropped to the give-away level of 10 cents a barrel, below the price of distilled water.

States have passed pro-ration laws, particularly California and Texas, in a vain effort to curb production, the Connally Hot Oil Act was passed and the Interstate Compact was set up to stop the flood. Now the whole situation appears likely to be reversed—as, in fact, it has been in nearly every other industry.

C.I.O. Elected to Represent Calumet & Hecla Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE — The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board this week announced that the CIO International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had won the right to represent production workers of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. as their collective bargaining agent.

The election was held Nov. 5-6. John Johnson, regional director of NLRB, said 943 employees voted for Local 584 of the CIO union, 547 for the Independent Copper Workers Union No. 1, and 120 for no union.

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Co-ordinator Urged to Avoid Food Scandal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unless a food director is named to co-ordinate the wartime requirements of the food industry, Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, warned members of the association at their thirty-fourth annual convention here the nation will face "a food scandal far greater than the rubber situation."

With Washington every day more and more cognizant of "the essentiality of this industry in the war program," Mr. Willis said the industry was "now encouraged to believe that a food director will soon be named."

Matter of Great Urgency

He pointed out, however, that "the necessity of a food director is not merely an industry matter. It is a matter of the greatest urgency to every soldier and civilian of the United Nations. For unless we have a food director—some one to co-ordinate all of the necessary steps which make up the total food picture—we will surely face a food scandal of magnitude.

"We find that there are a lot of people giving a lot of orders, but there is no unified command. Before a crop becomes edible food it must be harvested, processed, packaged, shipped and distributed. And for each of these steps there is a separate agency in government with whom the industry must deal. Each one of these agencies has authority over some important phase of production or distribution, but none of them seems to have any responsibility for the industry as a whole."

The American food industry in the last year, Mr. Willis said, delivered "the astounding total of 6,344,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs for shipment to our Allies." This amount, he said, was almost enough to feed our present army of 4,500,000 men for a year.

Washington Criticized

Col. Paul Logan, of the Subsistence Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General, told the executives of the food industry attending the three-day convention that the United States Army is guiding consumption "in the path of food availability." Like civilians, the colonel said, the Army has also found itself falling short of desired supplies, particularly imported items, and that the allowance of coffee authorized for soldiers has now been reduced to 40 cups per month.

Criticism was directed at the policies of the Administration by Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, who charged that Washington was a "wonderland of starry-eyed people who are so earnestly trying to cure the world that they have a very remote contact with reality."

"American industry and American labor is really doing a grand job," Mr. Watt said. "Thanks to our resources and the foresight of groups like yours, we have made such an amazing record that it seems to be chiefly a matter of how well our brave allies can hold the line until the power of our equipment and our millions of soldiers, sailors, and aviators get along.

"But we have some real problems to solve. Too many people appointed to carry out the Administration policies are either befuddled, ideological folks, or else boys just out of college who are quite overwhelmed by their own importance."

Guffey Bill Proposes Coal Commission

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania who introduced the original Bituminous Coal Act, has moved to re-establish a bituminous coal commission to replace the coal division of the Department of the Interior.

Senator Guffey introduced legislation calling for the establishment of a three man commission. The original coal commission was composed of seven members and was displaced after wrangling among its members caused administration of the coal act to be placed under the Interior Department.

Purpose of the Commission, according to the bill, would be to "initiate, promote and conduct research designed to improve standards methods used in the mining, preparation, conservation, distribution and utilization of coal and the discovery of additional uses for coal."

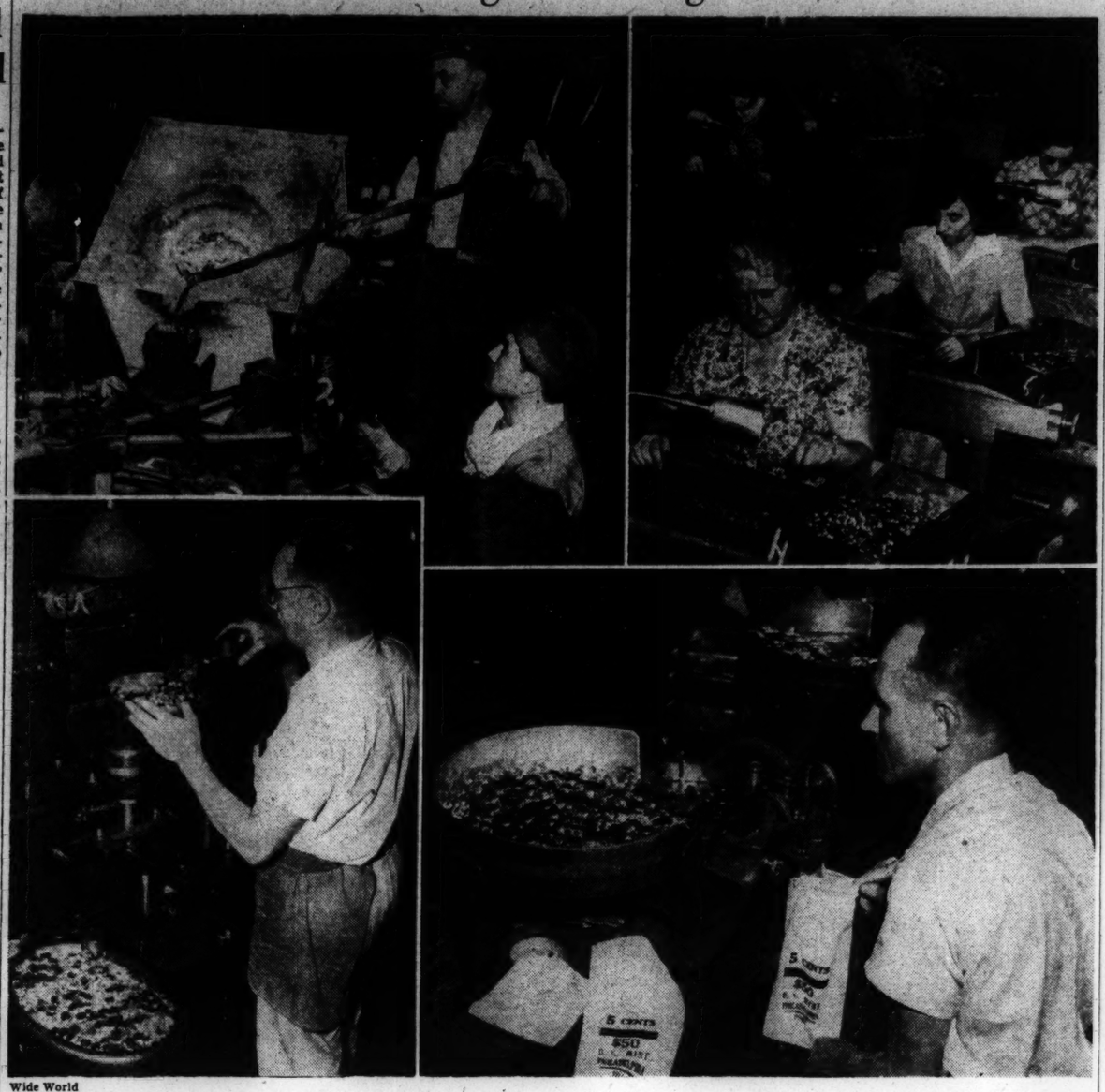
One member of the commission would be a representative of the organization of the employees representing the preponderant number of employees in the bituminous coal industry and would be an experienced bituminous coal mine worker. Another member would be a representative of bituminous coal producers and the third a public representative.

N. E. Mutual to Maintain '42 Dividend Scale in '43

The directors of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company have voted to maintain and pay the 1942 scale of dividends to policyholders throughout the entire year 1943, George Willard Smith, president of the company, announced. Interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent will continue to be paid on settlement options and dividends left on deposit.

The sum of $9,050,000 to be distributed from earnings for this purpose compares with $8,850,000 voted a year ago. As usual, this amount will be set up as a direct liability of the company, exclusive of the general surplus.

United States Mint Begins Coining Wartime Nickels



Wide World

The United States mint in Philadelphia has begun producing the new nickels which are designed to save metal. Special machinery is used to handle the changed metal. Upper left: Workmen are shown pouring new-type ingots from a newly installed electric melter. Upper right: Here women are sorting the coins before they go to the stamping machine. Lower left: Press being operated that stamps "heads" and "tails" in one operation. Lower right: Machine being operated that counts and bags new nickels.

Treasury Approves Plan to Sell Silver For War Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury approval of a bill authorizing the Government to sell silver from its stockpile for war purposes at a minimum average price of 50 cents an ounce was announced by the author, Senator Theodore Green (D), of Rhode Island.

The Navy Department also recommended enactment of the bill in a letter to Chairman Robert Wagner (D), of New York, of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

As amended by the coinage subcommittee, the bill would authorize the Treasury to sell silver on recommendation of chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board. James Forrestall, Acting Secretary of the Navy, in his letter, said this would authorize allocation of silver to vital war industries which have the greatest need for the metal.

Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau requested the fixing of 50 cents as the minimum average price, pointing out that the average cost of the silver was 48½ cents an ounce. Mr. Forrestal's letter said the current market price was "substantially in excess of this amount."

Bank Clearings At Year's Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Nov. 18 rose sharply to the second highest level of the year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Transactions at 23 leading cities amounted to $8,348,773,000, up 8.1 per cent from $7,723,756,000 in the like period of 1941 and an increase of $2,116,229,000 over the total in the preceding period.

The more important gains over 1941 included Omaha, 60.1 per cent, Kansas City, 30.1, San Francisco, 27.5, Baltimore, 24 and Atlanta, 23.5. Philadelphia, Richmond and Louisville showed small declines.

Class I Roads Install 58,346 New Freight Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads put 58,346 new freight cars in service in the first ten months of 1942, of which 33,848 were box, 20,832 coal, 1,814 flat, 619 refrigerator, 100 stock, and 1,133 miscellaneous freight cars, the Association of American Railroads announced.

New freight cars on order on Nov. 1, 1942, totaled 30,004, compared with 80,504 on the same day last year. Other cars on order Nov. 1, this year, were 9,721 box, 16,608 coal, 2,167 flat, 800 refrigerator, 200 stock, and 508 miscellaneous freight cars.

Railroads in the first ten months of 1942 installed 638 locomotives, of which 258 were steam and 380 were electric and Diesel. In the same period last year they put 493 new locomotives in service, including 117 steam and 376 electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on Nov. 1, 1942, totaled 779, which included 289 steam and 490 electric and Diesel, compared with 611 new locomotives, including 284 steam and 327 new electric and Diesel on Nov. 1 last year.

Packard Adopts New Policy of Giving Work Data to Labor

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Car Co. officials said the company has adopted, as part of its program for co-operation between labor and management, a policy of giving union representatives all the information that goes to company supervisors.

"It is not possible to do a good job unless the man you work with knows what you are trying to do," George T. Christopher, Packard president, told company foremen, department heads and chief stewards of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) at a recent meeting.

"Without good relations," Mr. Christopher said, "all the mechanical skill in the world won't put us over. We plan to give union representatives the same information as the supervisors, and we don't want any double talk."

Packard employees have won 20 shop awards in the War Production Board's "Work to Win" program for suggestions for speeding production of war materials in plants which have established labor-management committees.

WLB Authorizes Rail Wage Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has authorized all carriers covered by the Railway Labor Act to make effective the 10 cents an hour wage increase and vacation provisions recommended by an emergency board in September.

The WLB emphasized that it was not directing any carrier to grant any specific wage increase but was merely approving "any agreement entered into between the carrier and the employees which does not exceed the recommendations of the aforementioned emergency board's report of September 14, 1942."

Two Closed Mass. Banks To Pay Final Dividends

Depositors in two closed Massachusetts banks will receive final dividend payments, probably before Christmas, it was disclosed today.

The Exchange Trust Company, Boston, will make payments totaling $562,392, and the Lawrence Trust Company of Lawrence will make payments amounting to $273,706.

Final liquidation of both banks was directed in an order by Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday. The court authorized Garret S. Hoag, director of bank liquidation, to pay a final dividend of 7.6 per cent to depositors in the savings department of the Exchange Trust Company, and a final dividend of 2.44 per cent in the Lawrence Trust Company. A first and final payment of 7.5 per cent in the commercial department of the latter bank was also authorized.

NICB Reports Hours Worked, Pay Rolls Rise in September

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported hours worked, hourly earnings, employment and total pay rolls in 25 manufacturing industries showed new gains in September.

A survey showed:

The average of 43.4 hours worked each week in September was the highest since June, 1930, although under pre-depression years—10.1 per cent below the average for 1929.

Hourly earnings at 95.7 cents were 13.3 per cent above a year earlier, and 62.2 per cent above the 1929 average.

Weekly earnings averaged $41.78, up 2.2 from August and 46.3 per cent above 1929.

Without giving the total, the board estimated September employment was 1.2 per cent above August, 11.4 per cent higher than in September, 1941, and 38.2 per cent higher than in 1929.

Pay rolls were reported 3.5 higher than in the previous month, up 32.6 per cent from September, 1941, and 102.2 per cent from 1929.

A breakdown of work-week statistics for the industries covered showed aircraft workers spent 46.9 hours a week on the job and shipbuilders 47.8 hours. Machine and machine tool and heavy foundry groups reported more than 48 hours worked. News and magazine printing, hosiery and knit goods, silk and rayon and boot and shoe manufacturing showed a work week average of under 40 hours.

Nickel Plate Paying Off $2,000,000

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad announced redemption on Dec. 30 of $2,000,000 of its six per cent debentures, due Jan. 1, 1950.

The road said the debentures would be drawn by lot and would be redeemed on or after Dec. 1 at the Manufacturers Trust Co. in New York at their full face value plus accrued interest to Dec. 30

Nickel Plate's last annual report listed $4,538,200 of the debentures as in the hands of the public, including $2,867,000 owned by the parent Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Metals Reserve to Raise Tungsten Price to $30

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Metals Reserve Company will increase its purchase price for domestic tungsten ores and concentrates from a base of $24 to a base of $30 a short ton, effective Nov. 19, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced.

The new price, which will be continued until Dec. 31, 1943, will not increase prices of tungsten concentrates sold by Metals Reserve Company for ferro-tungsten and carbon-reduced metal powder, the commerce secretary said.

Cost of Living For City Workers Shown on Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, reported, an increase of one per cent between September 15 and October 15 in the living costs of families of city workers.

Most of the increase was due to higher food costs which occurred during the later part of September and early October, prior to Office of Price Administration action in bringing an additional 30 per cent of the family food bill under price control as of Oct. 5.

There also were further increases during the month in prices of some foods controlled by OPA, and in bituminous coal prices. Charges for medical and professional services "advanced quite generally," the report said.

Since mid-May, food costs have advanced 6.6 per cent and costs of all other goods and services 0.2 per cent. Costs of all goods and services under OPA control increased 0.6 per cent above the May 15 level while commodities and services not subject to control, principally foods and professional services, rose 6.4 per cent in the same period.

Anaconda Copper Earns $3.17 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Anaconda Copper Mining Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $27,514,668, equal to $3.17 a share on its capital stock. The statement was exclusive of the company's equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated amounting to $526,175.

In the comparable 1941 period net income, excluding the equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated, amounted to $32,712,617, or $3.77 a share.

Jeffers Would Postpone Law On Tire Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Opposing legislation which he said might hamper his program, Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers told the Senate Banking Committee today that he was trying to get as many tires recapped as possible to "keep the country on rubber."

This was essential, he said, because "failure to keep the country on rubber would be equivalent to a military disaster."

The committee is considering a proposal that some 300,000 small business men be given, by law, all the retail tire business, including sale, repair and recapping, but Mr. Jeffers testified he thought "it would be a mistake to attempt any legislation until we get further along in the program so that we can get some idea of what is occurring."

Senator Ellender (D) Louisiana has contended that small independent business men need protection from what he called the "destructive competition" of manufacturer-owned stores.

"I very much favor keeping the small businessman in business," Mr. Jeffers said, adding that he had included representatives of independent tire dealers in his Administration. He also said that "any legislation which will not delay my program won't meet with any objection from me."

But he said it was "anybody's guess" how many extra tires would be turned in by car owners, that he had figures all the way from 1,000,000 to 12,000,000" and "guessed it would be midway—about 6,000,000."

"Many can be retreaded," he said. "Those ought to be taken in and put in condition promptly. I should dislike to see any legislation that would hamper any effort I may try to make to get tires retreaded."

Expert Says Banks Must Buy Bulk Of Government Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—The Treasury still must rely on the banks for the major purchase of its security offerings, Montfort Jones, professor of finance at the University of Pittsburgh, told the United States Savings and Loan League.

"It is now estimated that during the current fiscal year the Treasury will borrow some $60,000,000,000," he said in an address prepared for the league's war conference. "Probably half this amount will be obtained by selling securities of various types to the commercial banking system."

Mr. Jones said a war as big as this one could not be financed out of current or accumulated savings alone. "Bank reserves will have to be increased to enable the banks to participate fully in the Treasury program. The banks now know what is expected of them and that reserves for the purpose will be forthcoming."

Nelson Indorses Technological Plan

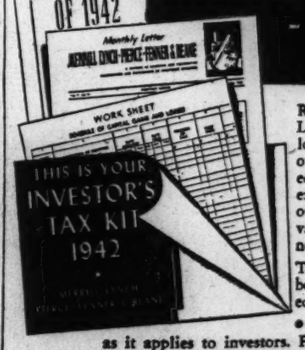
WASHINGTON (AP) — Director Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board indorsed a plan to put industrial technicians to work on improvement of wartime output under a new office of technological mobilization if "rightly administered."

Unless it was rightly administered, Mr. Nelson told a military subcommittee, the bill sponsored by its chairman, Senator Harley Kilgore (D-W. Va.), might be "dangerous."

"A little money spent in existing agencies will do a lot more than setting up a new agency," Mr. Nelson said.

Mr. Nelson said he could "see a need all over the place for technological mobilization," but the WPB already has an office of technological development for the exchange of new ideas toward the improvement of weapons and substitutes for war-reduced materials.

REVENUE ACT OF 1942



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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 514,290
1943 volume to date 101,778,699
1941 volume to date 127,492,658

Stock Trend Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Stocks generally were grounded in today's market despite continuance of heartening war news from virtually all sectors.

While modest advances were scored by selected issues at the start, there were subsequent letdowns here and there and trends near the close were moderately mixed.

Mild encouragement was found in the lack of insistent offerings, dealings being even more sluggish than in yesterday's session. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 500,000 shares.

Atlantic Coast Line was up 1⅛ points at one time but was thrown for a net loss when a $2 dividend was announced, double the amount paid last December. Some optimists had been looking for a $3 declaration in view of the road's large earnings.

U. S. Steel, Southern Pacific and Western Union, all ex-dividend, did fairly well most of the day. Intermittent support was accorded Chrysler, Dome Mines, Patino Mines, International Mercantile Marine, Westinghouse and Pepsi-Cola.

Among falterers were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Standard Oil (NJ), du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, American Smelting and Sperry.

Some Bonds Rise

Strength in a group of low priced rails, based on special developments, highlighted today's bond market. Corporate bond prices were somewhat mixed in the final hour.

Sharpest improvements among the carriers were made by International Great Northern first 6s, "B" and "C" 5s of '56, all in the low price brackets, and Seaboard Air Line consolidated 6s of '45, collateral 6s of '45 and stamped 4s of '50.

Missouri Pacific loans reflected authorization of interest payments of more than $10,000,000. Other rails which attracted higher bids included Wabash 4s and 4½s, New York Central 4½s and refunding 5s, New Haven 4s, Soo Lirle consolidated 4s, Illinois Central refunding 4s, Erie 4½s of 2015 and Rock Island "A" 4½s of '52.

Norway 4¼s were ahead in the foreign section, although volume there was lighter than in the past several days.

U. S. Treasury issues continued dull on the stock exchange and over-the-counter as predicted by traders who said investors were awaiting details of Treasury financing plans.

Materials Only Bar To War Output Rise Of Automotive Trade

DETROIT, Nov. 19 (AP)—The production of war materials by the automotive industry generally has reached the level where the only limiting factor is raw materials, according to Automotive War Production, publication of the Automotive Council for War Production.

The publication says the limits of available raw materials are being approached, "and keeping the volume up gets tougher and tougher."

"Yet," it adds, "still larger total production of completed products is to be obtained in the nation through closer scheduling and more efficient distribution of steel, copper, aluminum and other critical metals to the producing industries."

Another method to further extend output will be greater implementation of the program of "making more with less," and the development of more alternate materials.

In this direction, the production council's publication relates, members of the War Engineering Board have reviewed thousands of parts of the M-4 tank being produced by several automotive companies. With Army approval certain changes are being made.

"Based on Army estimates," it is added, "they will save more than 7,000,000 pounds of nickel, approximately 2,000,000 pounds of chromium and nearly 1,000,000 pounds of molybdenum in 1943 production of M-4 tanks.

"Perfecting a method of drawing Army truck headlamp reflectors from steel instead of brass, one automotive firm eliminated 65,000 pounds of copper, 32,000 pounds of zinc, 275 pounds of nickel and 160 pounds of silver in every 100,000 vehicles produced."

War strategy, the periodical says, "is now calling for balanced output. . . . This involves making sure that material isn't sidetracked into any items that will have to wait a long time for companion units—whether these be airplanes and their engines, tanks and their guns, ammunition and the weapons to hurl it at the enemy. . . .

"Flexibility dictated by strategy and the course of the war, also may involve major changes from time to time, greatly stepping up one product needed for a specific job, and temporarily cutting down to a mere trickle the output of assembly lines set up for another."

Jersey City Debt Cut Shown

NEW YORK—A nonpolitical survey of Jersey City finances made by the firm of Wainwright, Ramsey & Lancaster, New York, financial consultants to Jersey City and other municipalities, shows that by Dec. 31, 1942, Jersey City will have reduced its total debt by $16,175,000, or 23 per cent, since 1936, the firm reported.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¾N'v 17
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	43½	43½	43½N'v 12	
8½	5½	Adams Ex .15e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾ + ⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	1	24	24	24 N'v 17	
16¾	10	Addressog (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	5	36½	36½	36½	
3	1¾	Alaska Juneau	7	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛	
⅛	⅛	Allegheny Corp	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	4	5½	5½	5½	
6½	3½	Alleghf$30ww	1	5¾	5¾	5¾ + ⅛	
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	3	13¼	13¼	13¼ — ⅛	
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
6¾	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾ — ⅛	
149	118½	Ai Ch&Dye 6a	1	138½	138½	138½	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	5	11½	11½	11½	
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	27	16⅜	15½	16⅜N'v 18	
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	16	6½	6½	6⅝ — ⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	7	25½	25¼	25¼ — ⅛	
19⅜	14½	Alpha P C ¾a	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞ + ⅛	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞N'v 18	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	2	14	14	14 Oct 31	
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	66¾	66¼	66¾	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾N'v 17	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½ag	4	44½	44¼	44½ + ¼	
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	5	9	9	9 + ⅛	
6½	3½	Am Bosch ¼ae	5	5½	5½	5½N'v 14	
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼ + ¼	
3½	1½	Am Cable & R	7	3	3	3 — ⅛	
73¾	56½	Am Can (3)	4	70½	70⅜	70½	
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	80	171½	171½	171½	+2¼
32	20	Am Car & Fdy	5	24¾	24½	24¾ + ⅜	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5½ae	5	67	65¾	66¾ + ⅛	
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	5	18½	18½	18½ + ½	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106 N'v 9	
98	69	Am Chicle(4a)	5	92¼	91¾	91¾ + ¾	
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5½	5½	5½N'v 9	
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2a)	1	14¾	14¼	14½N'v 18	
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3	⅝	Am Encau Till	10	2	1⅞	2 N'v 18	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼ae	1	7	7	7 N'v 14	
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	3	23¼	23	23	
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1¼	1¼ — ⅛	
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	4	34	34	34 N'v 18	
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	3	39½	38½	39½ +1	
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	4½	4½	4½ — ⅛	
3	25½	Am-H SS 2½ae	2	32½	32½	32½	
3½	2½	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝N'v 18	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33 N'v 9	
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50	50	50 + ½	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	25	Am Ice pf	2	35	35	35 N'v 18	
3⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	4½	4½	4½ + ⅛	
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	6	5½	5	5 N'v 17	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	3	8¼	8¼	8¼ — ⅛	
91	65	Am Lo.pf5¼k	2	86¼	86¼	86¼ + ⅛	
12¾	9½	Am M&F .80	4	12¼	12¼	12½ + ⅛	
7⅝	4	AmM&Met¼ae	10	6¼	6¼	6¼ + ⅜	
23¾	16	Am Metl (1)	*2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛	
1	½	Am Pow & Lt	10	1	¾	¾ — ⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf33⅓k	4	19½	19¼	19¼	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.81k	6	17¼	17⅜	17⅛ + ⅛	
6¼	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	24	6	5⅞	5⅞	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8	4¾	Am Saf R1½ae	10	8	8	8	
11½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	6	11½	11¼	11¼N'v 17	
43	25½	Am Smelt (2)	8	38¼	37¾	37¾ — ⅜	
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	147¾	147¼	147¼ + ¼	
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35¾	35¾	35¾N'v 18	
23¼	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾ae	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛	
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞ + ⅜	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞N'v 18	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90	90	90 N'v 17	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22½	22½	22½N'v 10	
134⅜	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	21	130⅛	129¾	129¾ + ⅛	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	3	43½	43	43 — ¼	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	14	44½	43¼	43¼ —1	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134	133¾	134	
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	61	7¼	6⅝	7¼ + ⅜	
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	4	25¼	29	29¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116 N'v 18	
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	14	3⅜	3¼	3⅜ — ⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	4	60¾	60½	60¾N'v 16	
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4 — ⅛	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6k	3	55½	55	55½ + ⅛	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛ + ⅛	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45 N'v 6	
28½	22⅜	Anacon (1½e)	10	26⅛	25½	25½ — ⅛	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½N'v 18	
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ⅜ae	3	11⅝	11⅝	11¾N'v 13	
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½N'v 18	
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	*2	32½	32½	32½ + ½	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	107	107	107 N'v 18	
4½	2½	Armour III	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	45⅝	44½	44½ — ¾	
66	40½	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½N'v 18	
31¾	21	Armstrong (1)	6	31	30¾	31	
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	2	4½	4½	4½ N'v 18	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	6⅛	6	6⅛ + ⅛	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	74	74	74 N v 12	
83	53	AsDG2pf16¾k	1	58	58	58 —3¼	
27⅛	20	Associated In2	1	27	27	27	
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	19	44¾	44	44⅜ + ⅜	
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜ — ⅛	
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	49	31½	29½	29⅞ — ⅛	
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	9	22	22	22 —2½	
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½ae	1	44½	44½	44½ — ½	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	*9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛ + ⅛	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼Oct 21	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48¾	48¾	48¾ + ¾	
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½ae	1	6½	6½	6½	
70	43	AtlasPow 3½ae	1	55½	55½	55½	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	1	7½	7½	7½N'v 17	
2⅝	1¾	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛N'v 13	
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼ + ⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼N'v 13	
12⅝	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	11½	11½	11½ — ¼	
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛N'v 17	
1⅛	⅜	Barnsdall .60	6	11	10⅞	10⅞ — ⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	30	14¼	13⅞	14¼ +1	
22¾	15½	Bayuk C 1½ae	2	22¼	22	22 N'v 17	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	24¾	24¾	24¾ — ¼	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103 Apr25	
106	102⅞	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104 N'v 6	
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	87	87	87 N'v 16	
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛	
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	8	12¾	12¾	12¾N'v 18	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	3	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝ — ⅛	
15¼	9½	Benf I L 1.15e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53 N'v 17	
24¼	17⅞	Best Co 1.60a	2	23¾	23½	22½N'v 17	
66	43½	Beth Stl (6)	16	56¾	56¼	56½ + ¼	
21	10⅜	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110½	110½	110½	
47½	30¼	Bigelow-S (2)	3	35½	35⅛	35½ + ¼	
17⅞	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝N'v 17	
7⅞	5	Blaw-Knox¼ae	5	6	5⅞	5⅞ — ⅛	
2¼	1⅛	bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	1¾	1¾	1¾N'v 16	
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	7	16	15⅞	16 + ⅛	
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	1	36	36	36 + ¼	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	16	16	16 N'v 18	
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	3	21½	21½	21½	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	3	26	25⅞	26 + ⅜	
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2½	2½	2½N'v 16	
31¼	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	30½	30½	30½ + ½	
20¼	15	Brewing C ½ae	1	19½	19½	19½Oct 21	
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼ — ⅛	
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	21	20¾	20¾ — ¼	
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	35½	35½	35½ + ⅛	
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	2	35	35	35 N'v 18	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜Oct 28	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	108	1½	1⅜	1⅜ + ⅛	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½ae	2	9½	9½	9½ + ¼	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	25½	25½	29½N'v 18	
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13½	13½	13½N'v 18	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	4	7	6⅞	6⅞ — ⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞ + ⅛	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh¼ae	9	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2)	1	14	14	14 N'v 18	
25	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜ — ⅛	
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26	26	26 — ⅛	
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜N'v 16	
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	1	56½	56½	56½N'v 17	
53¼	52	Burl pf 2½	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜ + ⅜	
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	But'r B .60e	3	5	5	5 — ⅛	
21¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜N'v 17	
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½ + ⅛	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜ — ⅛	
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼ae	3	13¾	13¾	13¾N'v 18	

C

21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	5	20¾	20¾	20¾N'v 18	
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞N'v 2	
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Lo	5	⅝	⅝	⅝N'v 18	
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	7	7	7	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	4	16⅛	16	16⅛ + ½	
13½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	3	13	13	13	
7⅜	3⅞	Canadian Pac	20	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	4	34¾	34½	34¾N'v 12	
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28½	22½	Carpen Stl 2e	1	27	27	27 N'v 18	
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	2	3	2 ⅞	3 N'v 17	
74	54¾	Case (J I).60	1	69½	69½	69½ + ⅜	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	38	37¾	38 +1	
26½	15	Celanese 1½e	10	25⅜	25½	25⅝ + ⅛	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	1	7¼	7¼	7¼N'v 18	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾ae	5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝ — ⅛	
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½N'v 18	
2⅝	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	3¼	3¼	3¼N'v 16	
18	11	Cen Violet2½ae	3	13¼	13½	13¼N'v 17	
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼N'v 12	
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	33	32¾	33 + ¼	
3⅜	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	2	3¼	3	3⅛	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼ae	2	17½	17½	17½N'v 17	
18⅞	14⅞	Champ P&F 1	4	18¼	18¼	18¼N'v 18	
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼ + ⅛	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 2a	12	35¼	35	35	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95 N'v 13	
2½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	
8¾	2⅞	Chi&E Ill A	5	7¾	7¼	7¼ — ⅛	
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	2	2¼	2½	2½	
13¾	8¾	Chi G W pf¼k	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
7½	4½	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	6¼	6¼	6¼ — ⅛	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14½	14½	14½ — ⅛	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜N'v 12	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½g	1	48	48	48 N'v 12	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅓	⅓	⅓N'v 17	
1¾	¾	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅓	⅓	⅓ — ⅛	
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	1	¾	1 + ⅛	
11⅞	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11½N'v 9	
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	3	13½	13½	13½N'v 17	
2¼	1½	Childs Ce	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜N'v 18	
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½je	16	65½	64⅝	65¼ + ¾	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	8	10⅛	10	10 N'v 18	
3	1½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½ — ⅛	
39½	28	Clark Eq (3)	4	37	37	37	
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28¾	28½	28½N'v 17	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	39½	39¼	39½ + ½	
36½	25⅜	Clett P 1¾ae	8	31½	31½	31½ + ¼	
83	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	5	62¾	62¾	62¾ + ¾	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62 Oct 14	
17¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	9	17⅛	16¾	17⅛ + ⅛	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105 N'v 18	
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜ + ⅛	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½ae	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝N'v 16	
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½ae	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞ + ½	
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½ae	3	14⅝	14½	14½ — ⅛	
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	69	2½	2	2⅛ + ⅛	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	5	41¾	41	41 — ½	
11¼	5½	Columbia Pict	1	10	10	10 — ¼	
35	24	Colum Ppf24k	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞N'v 16	
78	51	Col Carb 4¼e	*1	78	78	78 +1¾	
27	16½	Comi Cr pf 3¾k	8	26¾	26¾	26¾ — ⅛	
105	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½ + ½	
31	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	11	30¼	29⅞	29⅞ — ⅛	
106	100¾	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106 N'v 6	
10⅛	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	3	9	8¾	9 + ¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	52	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	8	31⅞	31	31½ + ¾	
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	20	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛ + ⅛	
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾N'v 6	
17⅛	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1a	7	18⅜	18⅛	18¼ — ⅛	
12	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½ag	6	11¼	11⅛	11½N'v 18	
7⅜	4	Corn Cop ¼ae	1	4¾	4¾	4¾ — ⅛	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	36	15¼	15	15 — ¼	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	91¼	91	91 — ½	
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝ N'v 17	
9	7	Con F pf ¾ak	3	8½	8	8 N'v 17	
3	1½	Cons Laundries	10	2⅜	2½	2½ — ¼	
7½	4½	Consol Oil ½g	146	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5½	5½	5½N'v 9	
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	8	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛	
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	38½	38½	38½N'v 17	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86	86	86 N'v 18	
16¾	11¾	Container 1½a	1	15	15	15	
4½	2¼	Cont Baking	3	3¾	3½	3⅝N'v 18	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½N'v 12	
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼ae	18	26¼	26⅛	26½ + ⅛	
8¼	5⅞	Cont DF ½ae	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	40½	40½	40½ — ⅜	
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	5	4⅜	4¾	4¾ + ⅛	
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	10	25⅞	25¼	25¼ — ⅝	
21½	15½	Cont Steel ¾ae	3	21½	21¼	21¼N'v 9	
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜ + ⅛	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46	46	46 N'v 17	
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	6	44½	54¼	54⅜ + ⅛	
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	3	3½	3½	3½	
¾	⅛	Coty Interna'l	4	¾	¾	¾N'v 18	
14½	10¾	Crane Co (1g)	12	13	12¾	12¾ — ¼	
16⅜	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
9½	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼N'v 16	
19½	14¼	Crown C&Stl4ae	1	18	18	18	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38¼	38¼	38¼ — ⅛	
12½	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛ — ¼	
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	10	35⅜	35	35⅛ + ⅝	
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	76	75½	75½	
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾ae	3	7¼	7	7¼ + ⅛	
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	2	85	85	85 Oct 31	
2	⅜	Cudahy Pack	4	10½	10⅛	10¼	
19⅜	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	19½	19½	19½	
2	⅜	Curtis Publish	2	1⅝	1½	1½ + ⅛	
20⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	103.19	103.19	103.19

Home Owners Loan

6 3s 52-44	103.6	103.6	103.6

New York City Bond

4 3s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103½	103½	103½
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58½	58½	58½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102½	103½	102½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106¾	106½
17 Am & For P5s 2030	74½	74⅝	74⅝
4 Am T & T 3½s 66	107¾	107½	107½
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
43 A T & T 3s 56	107½	106⅝	106½
27 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101	101⅛
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	53	53	53
5 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅝	104¼	104¼
8 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
9 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	104¼	104	104⅛
3 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112¼	112¼	112¼
24 A C Line cit 4s 52	73⅜	72⅞	73¼
15 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	62¾	62⅞
1 A C Line 5s 45	102¼	102⅛	102¼
9 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜
22 B&O 95 st A	28¼	28	28
21 B&O 95 st C	31⅛	31	31
26 B&O 2000 st D	27⅜	27¼	27¼
16 B&O 96 st F	27⅛	27¼	27⅜
2 B&O cv 60 st	22¾	22¼	22½
25 B&O 4s 48	56⅝	56¼	56½
21 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48⅛	48¼	48½
2 B&O S W 50 st	36¾	36¾	36¾
16 B&O T C 4s 59	43¾	43⅛	43¼
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58	58	58
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅜	104¾	104⅜
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
25 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 33	72	72	72
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	25	24⅞	25
8 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
21 Buf R&P 57 st	33	32½	32¾
6 Bush Term 5s 55	60½	60½	60½
5 Bush Term 4s 52	81	81	81
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	108	108
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	107⅞	108
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70	69¾	69¾
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103	103	103
1 Celanese 3½s 62	100½	100½	100½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7	7	7
81 Cen Of Ga cn 5s 45	23	22¾	22¾
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	68	66	68
10 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	72	72
20 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	53¾	53⅞
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	82¾	82¾
13 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	18	18	18½
10 Cen RRNJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	16½	16¾	16½
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	93	92½	93
17 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¼	102	102¼
2 C&O rfg 96E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
50 Chi & Alton 3s 49	24½	24⅜	24½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74½	74½	74½
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	66	66	66
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80¾	80¾
4 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94½	94	94
7 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
3 Chi Gt2West 4s 88	66	66	66
3 Chi I&L 5s 47	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
10 Chi I&L 4s 47	29½	29¼	29½
102 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17½	17½	17½
100 CMSP&P Aj 5s 2000	4	4	4
11 CM&SP 4½s 89F	41½	41½	41½
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	41¼	41¼
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	40¼	40¼
6 Chi & NW 6½s 36	39½	39¼	39¼
3 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
49 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	3¼	3¼	3½
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	31	30¾	30¾
4 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31	31	31
24 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¼	20	20
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4	4	4
12 CRI & P 4s 88	31½	31⅜	31½
87 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 CSL & NO 5s 51	71⅛	71¼	71⅛
11 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	66¾	65½	66⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101	101
6 Childs Co 5s 43	43½	43½	43½
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
2 CC&StL CWM 4s 95	46	46	46
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	72½	72½	72½
8 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67⅝	67½	67¾
9 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61	60½	60½
5 Col F & I 5s 70	85¾	85¾	85¾
21 Col & So 4½s 80	24	23¾	23¾
13 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92¾	92	92
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	89	88½	89
3 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Con Rys 4s 54	32	32	32
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
15 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	56¼	56½
10 D & R G 4s 36	19½	19⅜	19½
6 Erie 4s 95	89⅜	89½	89⅜
45 D & R G West 5s 78	17¾	17¼	17¼
14 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2½	2½
16 D Moin & Ft D 4s 35c	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Det Tun 4½s 61	86	85½	86
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 Erie 4½s 2015	55½	55	55⅛
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	105	105	105
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	99	99
33 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18¼	18½	18½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	83	83	83
23 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
15 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
10 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99½	99	99½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅝	98½	98½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	75	75
7 G Bay & W deb B	10½	10½	10½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53½	53½	53½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42½	42½	42½
25 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	46	46
10 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	51⅛	51	51
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
34 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¼	48⅛	48¼
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43½	43⅝	43⅝
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅜	57½	57⅜
6 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	48	47½	47½
2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
30 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5½	5½	5½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27¾	27¾
28 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	29¾	29	29¾
39 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	26¾	26	26¾
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	35⅜	37
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
10 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	91	91
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	58¾	58¾	58¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1½	1½
8 James F&Clea 4s 59	49	49	49
8 Jones&Laugh 5s53¼s61	96	96	96
28 KCPt&Mem 4s 36	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
5 KCPt&M 4s 36 ct	57	56⅝	57
1 KC South 5s 50	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
3 Kings Co Li 5s 54	104	104	104
2 Lautaro Nit inc	51	51	51
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78½	78½	78½
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76	76	76
1 Leh Val Col 5s 54 st	84½	84¼	84½
1 Leh Val Col 5s 74 st	67	66⅞	67
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45	45	45
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¼	31¾	31¾
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29½	29½
8 Liggett & M 7s 44	130½	110½	110½
12 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99⅛	99	99
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99	99	99
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003B	104	104	104
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83½	83½
6 Lou&N Mobile 4½s 45	107	107	107
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	94	94	94
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
1 M S L cn 5s 34 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 M & StL rfg 5s 52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
43 M & StL 4s 49	3	3	3
18 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	16	16
18 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
69 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¼	15⅞	16
46 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38¼	37¾	38¼
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¾	18½	18½
37 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¾	33¾	34¼
39 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	40	40¼
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¾	30¼	30⅝
54 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4½	3⅞	3⅞
27 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35	34¾	34¾
67 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	35½	34¾	35½
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 C pf	34¾	34¾	34¾
56 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35¼	34¾	35¼
68 Mo Pac 5's 80 H	38⅞	35	35½
166 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35¾	34¾	35¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
200 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 MonongahelaRy3½s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	36	35⅞	35⅞
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 Nash Chs Stl 5s 78	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101	101	101
8 N Eng RR 5s 45	73	72¾	73
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	71	71	71
15 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118	118	118
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	81½	81½	81½
28 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	84½	84⅛	84⅜
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 NO Tex&M 4s 44 B	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	50½	50½	50½
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	52¾	53
52 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	48¾	48⅞
10 NYC cn 4s 98	71¾	71¼	71¾
12 NYC 3½s 46	98⅞	98¼	98⅝
31 NYC cv 3¼s 52	64⅜	64⅛	64¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75	75	75
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¼	49¼	49¼
19 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100⅛	100	100⅛
13 NYConSt L 5½s 74 A	77	78¾	78¾
11 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅛	62	62⅛
10 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65½	65	65
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	53½	53½	53½
4 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¼	41¼	41¼
18 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	53⅜	53	53⅜
14 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	36¾	37¼
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
21 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	8	8	8
16 NYNH&H 3½s 47	31½	31½	31½
6 NYNH&H cv 6½s 50	32	31½	32
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	12	12
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	34	34	34
69 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9	8⅞	9
48 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	37	35⅝	37
5 Norf&Sou 4½s 68	74	73½	74
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	103¾	103¾
60 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¾	65⅛	65¾
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74¼	74¼
28 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	40½	41½
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67		110	110
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108	108	108
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107	107¼
2 Ore Sh Dine gtd 5s 46	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99½	99½
11 Pac GE 3s 71	103¼	103	103¼
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Para Rway 3s 55ct	67½	67½	67½
3 Para Pict 4s 56	16	16	16
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	100	100	100
16 Pen P&L 3½s 69	105½	105	105½
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101¼	101½
3 Pen FRR 4½s deb 70	88¼	88¼	88¼
18 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅞	96	96
12 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	96	95⅞	96
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109½	109½
15 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	88⅞	88⅞
15 Pen RR 3¼s 52	82	81⅞	81⅞
15 Peoria&East 4s 60	44	43½	43½
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	74	74
9 Pere Marq 4s 56	67½	67	67½
2 Philips Dodge 3¼s 52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	94½	94½	94½
4 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34	34	34
8 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
6 PCC & SL 5s 70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88¼	88	88¼
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	78	77¾	78
8 Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	86	85¾	85¾
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
17 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102½	102¼
9 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	61½	60¼	61½
6 RI Ark & La 4½s34	19½	19¼	19¼
8 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 StLM&SF4s1950 ct 33	54	53¾	54
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	72	72	72
33 St L S F 5s 50 B	19½	19½	19½
85 St L S F 4½s 78	20¾	20¾	20¾
60 StLSF¼s 78ct st	20¼	20¼	20¼
15 St L S F 4s 50 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
13 St L SW rfg 5s 90	29¾	29¾	29¾
43 St L SW 1st 4s 89	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	75	74½	75
3 StPa&CC StL4½s61	15	15	15
12 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
238 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14⅜	13¾	14⅛
100 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13¾	13	13¼
11 Sea A L aj 5s 49	4	3½	3½
103 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	23½	23⅝
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	23¾	23¾	23⅝
138 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	12	11¼	12
95 Sea AL rfg 4s 50 ct	11½	10⅜	11¼
65 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	108	108	108
10 Shell Un Oil 3s 50	102¾	102½	102½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105¼	105½	105½
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
17 Sou Pac 4½s 68	81¾	81½	81¾
14 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51½	50⅝	51½
34 So Pac 4½s 69	51¾	51	51⅜
30 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69¼	69¼
12 So Pac clt 4s 49	69¾	69¼	69¼
38 So Pac 3½s 46	81¾	81¼	81¼
47 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	84⅝	84⅛	84½
11 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85	85	85
4 South Ry 6½s 56	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90¼	90¼
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¾	92	92½
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	41¼	41	41
10 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¾	105¼	105¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101½	101⅜	101½
30 Superior Oil 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66¼	66	66¼
39 Third Ave j 5s 60	21⅜	21¼	21½
10 Third Ave 4s 60	21	21	21
11 Third Ave inc 5s 60	85¾	85¾	85¾
13 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	105	105	105
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅛	96¾	96⅛
8 Un Pac 4th Strs 5s 52	91	91	91
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98	97½	97½
20 Utah P & L 5s 44	97½	97½	97½
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
39 Wabash 4½s 81	34	34	34
16 Wabash 4s 81 pf	43½	43¼	43½
17 Wabash 4s 71	84¼	83⅝	84¼
16 Walwrth 4s 55	94⅜	94½	94⅜
3 West Shore 4s 2361	44¼	44½	44½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
5 Westn Md. 5½s 77A	95½	95¼	95¼
4 Westn Md. 4s 52	87½	87⅛	87½
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35¼	35	35½
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35¾	35	35¾
17 Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86½	86½
15 Western Un 5s 60	83	82½	82½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84⅝	84⅝
23 West El& Mfg 2¼s 51	101½	101¼	101¼
5 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	92¾	92¼	92¾
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	49	49	49
14 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15	14¾	14¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101⅜	101⅜

Foreign Bonds

13 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75	75	75
6 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	75	75	75
12 Argentine 4½s 48	94½	94½	94½
3 Australia 5s 57	74⅜	74¼	74¼
7 Autsarlia 4½s 56	71¼	70¼	70¼
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32¼	32	32
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32	32	32
3 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	67	67	67
8 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Canada 4s 60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Canada 3½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Chile MtBk 6¾s61asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Chile 7s 42 asd	19	19	19
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
5 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Colomb 3s 70	39	38⅞	39
1 Copenhag 5s 52	48½	48½	48½
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	101	101	101
5 Cuba 4½s 77	75¾	75	75¾
8 Denmark 5s 42	57	57	57
6 Denmark 5½s 55	53½	53½	53½
3 Denmark 4½s 62	50	50	50
1 El Salvador 8s 48ct	17½	17½	17½
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9½	9½	9½
20 Mex 4s 04 asd 45	11¼	11¼	11¼
12 Norway 4½s 65	77½	77	77½
6 Peru 7s 59	12¾	12¾	12¾
28 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¾	12½	12¾
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16¼	16¼	16¼
12 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	16½	16½	16½
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	32	31¾	32
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	42½	42½	42½
54 SilesiaProv4½s58asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	9¾	9¾	9¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,919,000; previous day, 7,799,400; week ago, 7,507,400; year ago, closed; two years ago, closed: Jan. 1 to date, 2,050,872,850; year ago, 1,836,844,350; two years ago,1,410,663,600.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., reports for the third quarter of 13 weeks ended Oct. 3, 1942, net income of $38,308 after provision for 1942 Federal taxes of $31,343. For the 39 weeks ended Oct. 3, 1942, there was a net income of $148,473 after provision for 1942 Federal taxes of $121,479. For the 12 weeks ended Oct. 4, 1941, the nearest comparable period, there was a net profit of $11,038, and for the 40 weeks ended Oct. 4, 1941, there was a net loss of $25,747.62.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and subsidiaries for the 39 weeks ended Oct. 3 reported a net loss of $389,853 after depreciation, provision of $1,050,357 for income taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends and an appropriation of $633,805 for extraordinary studio write-offs and reserves. This compared with a net profit of $644,755, after providing $289,268 for income taxes, $5.03 a share on 128,170 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock, in the like 1941 period.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Harware Co	21½	22½
American Barge Line Co	7¾	9½
Astna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9
American Manufacturing	25	28
American Wriger Co	3	4
American Manufact 5 pf	79¾	...
†Amoskeag Company	20¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	66¾	...
Appleton Company	30¼	33
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	...
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	40	43
Arnold Print Works	5½	7
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26½
Automobile Banking Cor

Rationing Due In Products Of Farm Dairies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Faced with war demands beyond the apparent ability of farmers to supply, the War Production Board's Foods Requirements Committee is expected soon to recommend civilian rationing of cheese, butter, and fluid milk in larger cities, and a curtailment of manufacture of ice cream.

Sources close to the Committee who requested that they not be quoted by name said such action appeared inevitable. They added that the Office of Price Administration may be asked to raise some ceiling prices to help dairymen and processors meet advancing production costs.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard yesterday told the WPB Committee, which he heads, that he did not believe farmers can meet 1943 demands. Dairy requirements of American and Allied armed forces were said to have increased 250 per cent over this year. Civilian demands were reported increasing also, due to shortages of meat and rising incomes.

Mr. Wickard, Committee sources said, estimated that next year's milk production might fall short of requirements by 20,000,000,000 pounds.

Declaring dairymen face growing shortages of labor, equipment, and transportation facilities the Secretary was said to have expressed the view that production would do well to match this year's record output of 120,000,000,000 pounds.

After outlining this situation, the Secretary submitted a program involving these proposals:

1. Ration fluid milk in some cities to assure ample supplies for children, invalids, and pregnant mothers.
2. Ration cheese as well as meats, possibly cutting civilian supplies of cheese approximately 40 per cent.
3. Limit distribution of butter until plans for rationing can be developed.
4. Limit ice cream manufacture to about 75 per cent of this year's output.
5. Revise price ceilings to increase cheese, and possibly butter and evaporated milk prices.

The Committee deferred final action on the program until a later meeting. Officials said figures were not yet available on allotments, if rationing is ordered.

Wards to Obey NWLB Order In Deference to War Effort

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt directed Montgomery Ward and Company today to comply "without further delay" with a War Labor Board order that the Chicago mail order firm should include a "maintenance of membership" clause in a contract with an employee union.

The President, in a letter to the company's president, Sewell Avery, said he considered "such a course of action essential in the interest of our war effort."

Montgomery Ward has rejected the Board's order, handed down Nov. 5, which called for a union maintenance contract and also for compulsory arbitration and a guarantee of wages and working conditions for a year.

The firm said, however, that if the President as Commander-in-Chief, directed that the company accept the WLB's rulings, it would obey. It contended the rulings were illegal and uneconomic.

The firm had particularly objected to the maintenance of union membership clause, saying this was but a form of the closed shop.

Roosevelt's Letter

The maintenance clause gives employees who are union members 15 days to withdraw from the union if they do not wish to be bound to remain members for the life of the contract.

But, argued the company, "the employees who are members of the union would not be free to resign from the union without being discharged, and Wards would not be free to retain a competent worker who had resigned from the union."

The Labor Board order was issued after hearings had been held involving about 6,800 employees and the C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse and United Retail Employees Union.

Mr. Roosevelt noted in his letter to Mr. Avery that the WLB order was handed down according to a national agreement between labor and management that "there shall be no strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war, and that all labor disputes shall be settled by peaceful means."

Along with Mr. Roosevelt's letter, the White House released another written by WLB Chairman William H. Davis to the Chief Executive in which Mr. Davis recommended that Mr. Roosevelt take "such action as you deem appropriate in accordance with your war powers."

Rejection of the Board's order, Mr. Davis said, endangered the successful operation of the no-strike agreement between labor and management.

Mr. Davis said WLB, at a meeting yesterday, held unanimously that Mr. Avery, in a letter rejecting the order, had offered no argument or proof to justify modification of the order.

"The company's continued insistence," Mr. Davis wrote, "that the union maintenance provision of the directive order is a form of closed shop is contrary to fact for the reasons which the Board has set forth in many decisions on the point.

"Therefore, Montgomery Ward & Company must be deemed to be in defiance of the National War Labor Board and also in defiance of executive order No. 9,017, which provides for the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes for the duration of the war."

Mr. Davis said parties to the dispute had been given full and fair hearings and that the case did not differ materially from others in which Board orders had set forth union maintenance, arbitration, seniority, and contract duration clauses identical to those in the Montgomery Ward order.

The company had contended that if the Board's order was enforced, the pattern would be established for all unions in all industry to obtain a form of closed shop and check-off simply by appealing to WLB.

It voiced no opposition to voluntary arbitration of disputes with its workers but said that the management, through compulsory arbitration, should not have to abandon its responsibilities and to surrender to outside arbitrators the final decision on all matters the union might wish to treat as grievances.

Montgomery Ward also took the position that a year's guarantee of wages and working conditions was unsound in these uncertain times.

Mail Service Set Up For Army in Africa

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 19

Letters from home were not forgotten in the invasion of North Africa, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today, and a complete Army postal organization had been set up almost as soon as the landings were made.

Regular mail from the soldiers already is on its way to this country, he said, and regular mail from home is speeding toward its destination in North Africa, with V-mail facilities expected to be in use soon.

Dollar Exchange Benefits Natives

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (ONA)—Every time a German soldier buys from a Frenchman, the Frenchman loses money, but every time an American soldier buys from a Frenchman, the Frenchman makes money.

That is a cold cash reason why the United States buck privates in North Africa command French good will, apart from the traditional bond of friendship between the people of Lafayette and the Americans.

It is a matter of international money exchange, something that most soldiers have previously encountered only in small type on the financial page. But the arithmetic is simple.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration has fixed the rate of exchange at 75 francs for one dollar, or a cent and a third for a franc. Previously, the rate of exchange had rarely been higher than 125 francs to a dollar, or four fifths of a cent for a franc, and often much less.

Gas Ration Driving Rules Not Changed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration decided officially today that the rules on pleasure and business driving will not be hanged in spite of the reduction, effective Nov. 22, in the value of A gasoline ration coupons in the East from four to three gallons each.

After a meeting of ranking officials, a spokesman said the rules are these:

1. Holders of A gasoline books may use their rations for any purpose they choose, including such pleasures as driving to race tracks, although the Government hopes that nonessential driving will be limited voluntarily.

2. Holders of B and C books may use 90 miles a month of their driving for "other purposes" but must use all the remaining mileage permitted by their gasoline ration for "occupational driving." Technically, this permits B and C book holders to do some pleasure driving, but officials said local ration boards were justified in being suspicious if cars using B and C rations appear at such places as race tracks.

Crash 'Accidental' Coroner's Jury Says

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—A coroner's jury, three members of which were aviation experts, reported Nov. 18 tha tthe crash of an Army transport plane in which nine men were killed Oct. 15 near the Chicago Municipal Airport was accidental and that poor visibility was a contributing cause.

'Don't Travel' Campaign On

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation launched a nation-wide "don't travel" campaign today.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, said the "don't travel" appeal was designed to focus attention of the United States public on the gravity of the passenger transportation problem.

"The time is here," he said, "when all the American people must understand, what many of them now realize, that unnecessary travel can do real and serious harm to the war effort."

He said overcrowding on many rail and bus lines has already become serious, and with inter-city travel by passenger automobile almost out of the picture and troop movements increasing, "conditions will become much worse, unless the American public comes to the rescue."

He added that the American people "can cure this situation", by staying at home unless there is real need to travel.

"I urge you most earnestly to ask yourself before you purchase a travel ticket or board a bus or train if you really need to make that trip," Mr. Eastman said. "If you cannot anwer that question in the affirmative, please do not go."

Mr. Eastman explained that the "don't travel" drive is being worked out by ODT in collaboration with the Association of American Railroads and the National Assoication of Bus Operators.

Parties Join in Putting Curb On Power Granted President

Continued from Page 1

of Michigan, and Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio.

An impressive panel of top government officials put before the executive session of the Committee the strongest arguments the Administration could muster as to the urgent need of granting the President powers to eliminate all tariffs and permit discretionary immigration as they affect the free flow of war materials and information.

It was on Nov. 2, in his special message to Congress that Mr. Roosevelt declared that it was essential to make way for the "free movement of persons, property and information into and out of the United States" if the Allies were to "achieve an all-out war production effort."

In his statement to the Committee, which was subsequently made public, Francis Biddle, Attorney General, replied to the suggestion that there might be a long armistice after the war, and that until the formal declaration of peace the President would have complete power to strike down tariff barriers and permit unlimited immigration.

"I can assure you," he said, "that in asking for this legislation the President had no intention of exercising the power in that way—or in any other way—so as to remove customs or immigration barriers for any purpose not directly connected with our war effort.

"If there are any who are not satisfied with this assurance, the obvious answer to them is that the Congress can at any time, irrespective of whether or not the President has declared the war to be over, terminate this act by concurrent resolution."

The Attorney General gave numerous illustrations to show the legislation is needed to eliminate unnecessary delays in prosecuting the war.

He pointed to the $8 head tax on each alien entering the country, saying it would become "ridiculous" when applied to a large body of prisoners of war coming into or passing through the United States.

Mr. Biddle explained that important missions of foreign government officials had been delayed on several occasions because of minor omissions in their entrance papers.

As a further example, he mentioned the requirement that all aliens entering the country be inspected by officers of the Immigration Service, and said that under present statutes it applied to many distinguished citienzs of Allied nations brought to this country by the Air Transport Command.

Mr. Biddle said that many of them came on highly confidential missions, and that the delay resulting from the required inspection made it difficult to preserve secrecy.

He declared he had been told also that "there was recently a very long delay at the border when some Canadian troops entered Alaska as a part of our united war effort," and added that "presumably the Canadians were held up by nothing more than the great mass of documents which our statutes required them to fill out."

"Certainly," Mr. Biddle commented, "the exigencies of war should not wait upon such formalities."

A clause which would permit the President to suspend regulations governing the movement of information in and out of the country was held by Mr. Biddle on the ground that "technical information must be easily and quickly transferred between the United States and the Allies."

Others who testified for the Administration before the Committee were Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; James V. Forestall, Undersecretary of the Navy; Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State; Herbert B. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman of the Traffic Commission. All approved the legislation except Mr. Ryder, who said, however, that it was not objectionable from an economic standpoint.

12,000 Enemy Aliens Seized by F. B. I. Since War Enveloped United States

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, working night and day to guard the country against sabotage and espionage, have taken into custody nearly 12,000 enemy aliens and seized vast supplies of contraband since the assault on Pearl Harbor, according to P. T. Foxworth, F. B. I. chief here.

Mr. Foxworth told the City Club of New York yesterday that the seized articles included uniforms of enemy countries, numerous codes and ciphers, and more than 100 rolls of developed picture films "of the Philippines and related islands."

The contraband, he declared, also included 4,000 guns, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, and 2,340 sticks of dynamite.

Mr. Foxworth asserted that long before Dec. 7, 1941, the F. B. I. had begun to catalogue persons who might prefer to fight against rather than for the United States. He said that the Bureau had been criticized for this, but that the value of preparedness was vindicated.

He declared that the prompt smashing of the German sabotage ring that landed recently in Florida and Long Island from U-boats indicated that no German sabotage organization existed in the United States at present.

He added, however, that Americans should not assume that future efforts to establish such organization will not be made.

Mr Foxworth disclosed that his agency had located nearly 60,000 "delinquents" under the Selective Service Act, "most of whom are now in the Army."

"The policy of the Government," he declared, "has been to furnish manpower to our armed forces rather than incarcerate violators of the Act."

Steaks Are Rare in San Francisco And Pork Chops Are Not Overdone

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Steaks are somewhat rare in this war-bustling bay area of hungry soldiers, sailors, visiting relatives, and shipyard workers. So also are pork chops.

The meat shortage, growing steadily worse recently, became acute this week when 600 slaughterhouse workers left their jobs for two days in protest against asserted wage inequities, returning only after being assured of arbitration. There were no reserve supplies adequate to meet the emergency.

The sudden shortage sent San Franciscans to the obvious substitutes—poultry, fish, macaroni, rice, cheese and eggs dishes, beans. Then canned meats, delicatessen supplies and canned meat soups began to vanish from shelves and counters.

Few restaurant menus yet have displayed dishes concocted from vegetarian cook-books, but dieticians predicted they would appear before long.

Restaurants keepers in the Richmond District, dubbed "Oklaforni" by local residents because of the preponderance of Kaiser shipyard workers from Oklahoma living there in crowded quarters, were frankly dubious about interesting their customers in cheese souffles or chicken patties.

"They want meat and think they're entitled to have it," said one, "after working long hours with hard physical exertion. They say they're just as important as the Army."

An OPA official summed up the situation like this: "Slash your prime meat supply for the armed forces, and 20 per cent to the number of people with money in their pockets to buy a good steak, crowd war workers into congested centers, and you've got the makings of a real shortage."

Slaughterhouse quotas were fixed on the basis of the 1940 census before the inrush of war workers, soldiers and sailors on leave, and their visiting families.

Maj. Gen. Miller Going to Front

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The assignment of Maj. Gen. Henry J. F. Miller, of Miami, Fla., commanding general of the Air Force Command, to head the Air Service Command in the European theater was announced today by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Major General Miller succeeds Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank, of Washington, D. C., who will take over Major General Miller's command in the United States.

"This exchange of officers," said the Secretary, "is intended to make available to the headquarters, Army Air Forces, the experience of a commander fresh from a combat zone, and to give an opportunity to another general officer to gain actual combat experience."

Timken-Detroit Head Paid $94,183

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The $94,183.36 paid to Walter F. Rockwell, President of Timken-Detroit Axle Company, heads the list of corporation officers' and directors' remuneration reported by five companies to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Rockwell's total includes a $53,650 bonus.

Coal Mining Loses Feminine Touch By Union's Ultimatum

ALGOMA, W. Va., Nov. 19 (AP)—The feminine touch to coal mining was terminated abruptly today—by union ultimatum.

Conforming with an edict from United Mine Workers District 29 headquarters at Beckley, W. Va., General Manager William Beury of the Algoma Coal & Coke Company said he had discharged five women employed several weeks ago as tipple workers to solve partially a manpower shortage.

"They have ruled against us," Mr. Beury said, announcing his action. He declined further comment.

Issuing orders last week to remove the women from the pay roll under threat of closing down the mine, George J. Titler, president of U. M. W. District 29, said:

"There's a lot of difference between women working on an assembly line in a clean plant and in the black fog of coal dust."

He contended the employment of women violated the union agreement because the "wage classification set out in the contract is for men and not women."

The union leader first set November 16 as the deadline under penalty of calling a shutdown of the operation but this was changed to today to permit an investigation by the U. S. Labor Department.

Mr. Beury said a government agent came to Algoma yesterday but departed before Mr. Beury returned from a brief absence.

Out of work were Mrs. Viola Vickere, mother of five, two of them in the armed forces; Mrs. Alice Fulford, mother of three; Mrs. Minnie Saunders, mother of five; Julia Power, unmarried, and Mrs. Fannie Turner, mother of five.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN *(Continued)*

GOOD JOBS FOR SMART BEGINNERS
Clerical assistance with commercial training; several with typing or stenographic education for banks and other offices; girls for messengers and stock. See Miss Limond.
MERCANTILE REFERENCE & BOND ASSOCIATION
58 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

EXPERIENCED HAIRDRESSER
Fine shop in Back Bay, Boston. Write Box G-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Middle-aged Protestant, white, excellent cook, good disposition. Scituate 44, Box H-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, middle age, capable, desires position, clerical work, possible other duties; references; moderate salary; interview appreciated. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION position to elderly lady wanted by middle-aged refined woman; light housekeeping; in or near Boston. Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY WITH ORIGINALITY. Employer in Army wishes place unusually competent secretarial assistant; attractive, versatile, energetic; superior diversified experience, broad public contacts; $45 minimum. L. D. Van Antwerp, 8 E. 68 St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—1 or 2 adults (Christian Scientists); light work, no laundry; near Boston; home rather than high wages. Com 0937.

LADY, Christian Scientist, having 2-3 hours daily, would devote such time reading and affording companionship to one desiring such service (exclusive of Sat. and Sun.) in N. Y. C. or northern New Jersey. Write Box N-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE-COMPANION — Christian Scientist; cultured widow; exc. driver; go anywhere. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, efficient, seeking advancement; experience commercial and industrial; especially interested office management personnel; plant production; appreciate personal interview. Write Box H-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman (Christian Scientist), trained in child care, desires position; well traveled and capable of taking complete charge of home where help is kept; references. Write Box S-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady desires general housework for adult family near Boston; $18; best references. Call Gra 8160 (Mass.).

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
113 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co., Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1228 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

"May I Serve You?"
NANCY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
2226 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn Dewey 9-9186

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

BOOKS AND CARDS

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BOOKS, TRUTH CALENDARS, QUARTERLY HOLDERS
Book and Card Corner
545 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C. Room 303

CORSETIERES

FITTED BY EXPERTS
A service which goes with every Gossard corset you buy from Olmstead—no matter what the price, $5.00 and up. Mail orders filled.
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
318 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

DRESSES

EVA'S GOWN SHOP
345 West 57th St. Circle 5-7470
Between 8th and 9th, N. Y. C. Hours 10 to 10

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart Sample Styles. Large Selection. All Sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-8:30. LILYAN'S, 123 7. 59 (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. BA 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—14-inch Glass Sandwich Tray, $1.00. Open Daily 1-5. Phone 987.

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts. Hrs. 9-6. 1 Flight Up

HELP WANTED

Aircraft Mechanics Wanted As Instructors
IN
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Men Over 40
Women 21 to 35 Years

Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Mechanics, instruments, electrical, sheet metal and aircraft accessory specialists offered employment in Miami, Florida. Reasonable accommodations guaranteed. Send for details immediately. Dept. A.

Embry-Riddle School of Aviation
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

TECH HELP: All kinds	Arr
ENGINEERS: Various capacities	Arr
COST ACCT: Age 35-45, accty exp	to $4000
ACCOUNTANT: Exp local	$40-$45
COST ASST: Inventory exp	$40-$45
COST & INDUSTRIAL ENGR	Arr
NITE BANK CLERKS: Age 40-50	$35
INS INVESTIGATOR: Age 25-30	$35-$30
CLERKS LIVING NORTH SHORE	$35-$30
STOCK CONTROL & EXPEDITOR	$30-$40
UNDERWRITERS: Age 25-30, exp	$30-$35
CLAIM ADJUSTER: Casualty exp	Arr
FREIGHT RATE CLERK: Motor exp	$30-$35
MAIL CLERK: Irregular hours	$25
CREDIT MGR: Industrial exp	Arr
CREDIT INTERVIEWERS: Temp work	$4 day
STENO: Under 35	$120
TYPIST BILLER: 2 to 10:30 p m.	$30
SALES: Retail grocer trade	$40
SALES: Industrials, good firm	$40 plus
SALES: Drugs; traveling	$36 plus
SALES: Drug prod; Vt & N H territory	$45

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLUMBUS, O.—Woman with some experience as cook; also pantry woman; middle aged. The Clenmont Home, Inc., 72 Woodland Ave., sanatorium for Christian Scientists.

EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse for 3 boys ages 1, 5, 8. Call Ordway 8494 or write MRS. BLUNDIN, 3357 Stephenson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Christian Scientist wishes to share with couple or woman comfortable gas-heated home. 8512 124th St. Vi. 7-0644.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—ARMY OFFICER AND WIFE wish small unfurnished apartment; N. W. preferred. Box 95, 1293 National Press Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEING transferred? Near Fort Monmouth, comfortable 8-room home, new coal furnace, all conveniences, garage; reasonable. Phone Asb. Park 1119; H. W. May, 1303 So. Wanamassa Dr., Asbury Park, N. J.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

UNFURNISHED room in private apartment; share kitchen and bathroom; unusual. Bronxville 2-7109, Bronxville, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms; beautiful open surroundings; bus at door; convenient location. PENN-HALL, 7336 Biscayne Blvd.

N. Y. C., 610 West 113th St. (Apt. 14)—Sunny, warm, clean room, semi-private bath; private family; $5; transportation. UN. 4-8106.

PAYING GUESTS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 230 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

PLEASANT restful home, South Shore, Mass., will be shared with one or two paying guests. Phone Scituate 331, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs., Sat.; centrally located; light, comfortable. Suite 707, 522 Fifth Avenue.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office 13 Winchester St. Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office 117 Water St. Boston HUB. 3480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Any Kind
FRED T. WILSON, CORP.
118 West Boston Post Rd. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED *(Continued)*

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WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-0280

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"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all Standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

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RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LASell 8007, 8008, 8009

TAILORING

B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 3540—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Dept.
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

EXPERT repairing of all makes of typewriters, adding machines and other office machines.
MIDDLETOWN TYPEWRITER CO.
206 Main St., Middletown, Conn. Tel. 2260

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ARE you floundering for lack of guidance? Consult HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison. MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th Street, opposite Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Nothing Can Compare with GIFTS TO WEAR From
MEIGS & CO.
CORNER MAIN AND WALL

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN
Cold Weather Apparel for Men
Overcoats—Sheeplined Coats—Gloves
Horsehide Coats—Heavy Underwear
Furnishings—Hats—Shoes

IT'S CHRISTMAS AT READ'S
SELECT YOUR PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW

THE J. S. MATHEWS CO.
Stationers Office Supplies and Equipment
39 CANNON ST. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Our Gift Shop Is Ready
and Waiting to Serve You!
Gifts for Young, for Old,—
Practical or as Frivolous as You Want
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

Pipe Grates $12.00
Cast Iron Basket Grates with ash dump $14.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

GROSSMAN SHOES
161 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2123

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	12c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keppie & Keppie
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Clothiers Since 1869
Reliable Men's Wear and Uniforms
KATTEN'S
102 ASYLUM ST.

Treadeasy SHOES
NIELSEN'S BOOT SHOP
244 TRUMBULL STREET

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in
Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

HART'S SINCE 1907
INCORPORATED FURS OUR QUALITY AND STYLE
FURS
PHONE 6-7157
58 Church Street, Hartford, Connecticut

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
Thanksgiving Chrysanthemums
Managers
Joseph B. McManus *and*
Louise McManus Ottenberg

HARTFORD
West Hartford

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
983 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4100
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

MERIDEN

WEISE'S BUTTER STORE
WEST MAIN STREET
Can furnish satisfactorily 90% of your Thanksgiving Table necessities.

Visit Our
THANKSGIVING SPECIAL SALES
N. Y. DRESS GOODS STORE
25 Colony Street

Service Men's GIFTS
Complete assortment of useful accessories
STOCKWELL'S

GREENBACKER'S GREENHOUSES
will furnish
BEAUTY AND CHEER
for your
THANKSGIVING TABLE
Old Colony Road Phone 724

MIDDLETOWN

Keser's Flower Shop
Our Flowers Are Always Fresh
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

Do Your Friends Like to Read?
BOOKS for CHRISTMAS
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service Let us serve you

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
384 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

ALEX DRESS SHOP
Attractive Wool Dresses
English Moss
Crepes and Velveteens
Moderately Priced
21 Walnut Street Phone 2776

CAMERA SUPPLIES
Harvey & Lewis
79 WEST MAIN STREET

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds Watches
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howard's CLEANERS

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats Vegetables
Fruits
Fine Groceries
524 State Street 6-5112

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE **Koppers Coke**
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
may obtain in our shop any book reviewed or advertised in this paper. Come see our Christmas Cards. Ask for our new Christmas catalogue.
The Channel Bookshop
37 WHITNEY AVE. 5-6882

SPORTSWEAR
Shirts Vests Sweaters
Reversible Jackets, Alligator Raincoats, Zelan-treated Sport Jackets.
Agents for Knox Hats.
RAY HAMMOND
162 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Order Your
PIES, CAKES and COOKIES
for THANKSGIVING
at
MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
1361½ Chapel Street 89 Howe Street

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

Book Week Is Here!
Give your Youngsters Books. Hundreds to choose from at 50c each.
Send Books to Some Lonely Soldier Boy!
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., So. Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1838
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

FULL COURSE
Thanksgiving Dinner
Organ Dinner Music
Noon to 8:30—$2.25
GENERAL PUTNAM INN
On the Green, East Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Stamford's Finest
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Women's Part Wool Slips
in gray and tan 1.79 to 3.49
Part Wool Petticoats 1.09 to 1.29

Shop
SEARS-Waterbury
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Sugenheimers
For beautiful warm sweaters. We know you're going to live in sweaters this winter! We're all ready for you with a wonderful collection.
64 BANK STREET

Home for Thanksgiving?
GLITTER DRESSES
—and lots of dates for the perfect holiday
10.95 to 19.95
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Get him one of these Warm—Heavy—Woolen
MACKINAWS
We have them for boys in sizes 8 to 18
$6.75 to $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies Chamber Music. Operas. Songs We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFT SUGGESTIONS
- HOSIERY
- BOUDOIR SLIPPERS
- EVENING SLIPPERS
- ARCTICS
- RUBBERS
- SHOE TREES
- SHOE BAG

W. G. GRISWOLD
21 Steuben Street Phone 4-6814

TOYLAND IS OPEN
Let the children talk to SANTA CLAUS and Ride the Train Lots of Fun
WHITNEY'S

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

Let Us Do Your Washing the Way You Like It
4-1251
WILKE'S DAMP WASH

Put In Grates for Coal
Let us help you
BLACKBURN, Inc.
Fuel and Service

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
ORIENTAL RUGS
Rustam K. Kermani Company
The Van Heusen Charles Bldg. 468 Broadway 4-1671

for THANKSGIVING . . .
FLOWERS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

A Mountain of Gifts for Men and Boys
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

We Feature . . .
CANTILEVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
BURGESS SHOE STORE
31 Maiden Lane

For Thanksgiving
Surprising values in beautiful Mahogany Dining Room Suites
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
OPEN EVENINGS
887 Central Avenue Dial 8-3824

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969
TELEPHONE 148

W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Cheery 'mums are at their best
PRESTON'S
28 Genesee St. Phone 801

SAVE AT
In Auburn, New York
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

DEVOE PAINTS and WALLPAPERS
for all Interior Decorating
SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.
Phone 21 Auburn

REEDS READY TO WEAR
The Season's Best Winter Coats — Warm Classics or Fur-Trimmed Dress Coats.
21.95 up 34.75 up
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

BALDWIN GIFT SHOP
100 Merrick Road Baldwin, N. Y.
ED. STEINER
NOW READY
Personal Christmas Cards—50 for $1 and up Box Assortments, all price ranges. Service Cards—Gifts—Story Book Dolls—Christmas Wrappings — Stationery — Special Handkerchiefs—Costume Jewelry

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Featuring
I. Miller
and
Mademoiselle by Carlisle
Shoes for Women
Gorgeous new mid-winter styles for every occasion
Bags and Hosiery to Match
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

DO IT . . . NOW!
Saving something from income always has been advisable. Today, it almost is mandatory. It becomes patriotic; for now and for the future. Start a Savings account with this Bank if YOU, too, would help Our Country toward a brighter future time!
The Binghamton Savings Bank
ESTABLISHED 1867
Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
COAL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
"Same Coal—Same Mines All the Time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

V...— SPA
52 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

Gift Shop Moved!
McLean's popular Christmas Gift Shop is located on the third floor this year. It is now more easily accessible, and is equipped to render more convenient service to our customers. Gift prices range from 59c to many dollars.
McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. '002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

INTERIORS
Peggy Poe
BRONXVILLE

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

COMSTOCK'S
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue 94 Pondfield Road

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE **NOSEGAY**
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Clothing and Furnishings
FOR BOYS and PREPS
Bronxville Boys' Shop
65 Pondfield Rd. Bronxville 2-1130

Panettieri Bros.
Established 1909
FRUITERERS and GROCERS
Selected Quality—Personal Service—Free Deliveries
15 PARK PLACE BR. 2-1666—1667—1668
20 PALMER AVE. BR. 2-5052—5053

ARTHUR JACKSON'S *personalized*
CLEANING SERVICE
74 PALMER AVE. BR 2-1027

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Phone Bronxville 2-6061
BRONXVILLE FURRIERS
Fine Furs
2 Cedar Street Bronxville, N. Y.

Enjoy Your Thanksgiving Dinner at HILDA MANSFIELD'S RESTAURANT
20 Studio Arcade
Early Reservations Appreciated

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

BOOKS
Renting Library
Time now to order Personal Christmas Cards
MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-3379

BUFFALO

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft, "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best.
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING
LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET
RELIEF PROCESS
Great Lakes Press
37 Franklin St. LA 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

FLOWERS
Thanksgiving Day
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Partridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

Shupe
DRY CLEANING
Phone Amherst 0123
TAILORING—REMODELING

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thanksgiving Chocolates and Chocolate Turkeys

Lunch and Refresh in a Finer Atmosphere
JAHN'S SODA LOUNGE
French Ice Cream Made Daily
Luncheon Fountain Specials
41-18 Main St. FLushing 9-9005
2 Doors From Prospect Theatre

We Specialize in
Upholstering Draperies Slip Covers
D. R. ANTONIUS
INTERIOR DECORATOR
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-4212

Sewing for Victory
Material of Distinction and Quality in Silks, Velvets, Woolens, Cottons, Dress Goods and Draperies. McCall Patterns.
THE FABRIC SHOP
36-23 Main St. Ralph Atkins & Co.

The Most Beautiful Gift
A Fur Coat, Cape or Jacket
Made by
Blachas & Mellides
41-16 MAIN STREET IN 3-5235

Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. Flushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House
"Just Around the Corner From

Thanksgiving Dinner at Abbott's Restaurant
Delicious Home Cooking
Fresh Vegetables Moderate Prices
141-10 Northern Blvd. FL 9-9298

FARILYN HOYT'S SHOP
for women's things at low prices
Housecoats—Lingerie—Hosiery—Bags
Costume Jewelry—Handkerchiefs and Novelties
161-09 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Opp. New Woolworth Bldg.

SHELL **SUPER SHELL and NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL**
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main St. FL. 9-9104

MEN'S CAPE LINED JACKETS
FULL ZIPPER
$8.95

MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings
FREE COMMUNITY PARKING

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER *Florist*

THANKSGIVING
What better way to express gratitude than by sending flowers? Autumn colors are beautiful in PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS and CORSAGES. WE DELIVER ANYWHERE IN THE U. S. A. AND CANADA.
197-23 47th Ave. **BAyside 9** 3000 1000 7000
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart Feminine Apparel
Leslie's
DRESSES COATS SPORTSWEAR
Cor. Continental and Austin
Open Evenings Chas. D. Ettinger, Mgr.

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Town House Furniture Inc.
Interior Decorating, Draperies and Lamps

BOULEVARD 8-3430
112-41 Queens Blvd.

Shelbourne Garage
Storage Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Bo. 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

You'll Require Suitable Apparel for the Holiday Season
Have Your Garments Serviced by
C. V. Boller Co.
QUALITY CLEANERS
70 So. Grove St. Tel. Freeport 3098

Pearl's Millinery
Sample Hats
$1.95 up
Values $2.95 to $3.98
Pomps! Big Brims! Colors! Fur Trimmed! Sizes to 24
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

FLOWERS
Appropriate for Every Occasion
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Road
Tel. 2435

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main Street Ph. Free. 4236
Ice Cream for Thanksgiving
Serve It at Your Dinner
Luncheon
and Soda Fountain Service

Alpacuna Overcoats
We feature a full range of these renowned OVERCOATS for MEN noted for WARMTH without bulk and singularly handsome in looks.
$47.50
ADOLF LEVY & SON
Est. 1884 Freeport, N. Y.

LITWAK'S
for a complete line of
TABLE LINENS
Also the very last word in new decorative ideas to beautify your home.
90 South Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

Always Pleased to Serve
BEIER'S
BETTER ICE CREAM
Luncheons
Candies for the Holiday Season
30 W. MERRICK RD., near Church St.
TEL. FREE. 1874

DANZIGER
70 South Main St., Freeport
A Large Variety of Hood Wool Mackinaws and Zipper Jackets

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Our Personal Christmas Greeting Card Books
are now on display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

This Christmas is different
Buy Gifts early
Send them early
★
Buy U. S. War Stamps and Bonds
★
Martin & Naylor's

GREAT NECK

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

FLEUR DE LIS FLOWER SHOP
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Thanksgiving
Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages to Express Beauty and Give Joy
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

W. T. Grant Co.
GREAT NECK 1192
50 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Cordially Invited to Visit
Our Newly Decorated
CORSET SHOP
We stock all nationally known brands
Gossard, Flexees, Warner's Le Gant, Nemo-Flex, Lily of France, etc.
Free Fittings and Alterations by Expert Corsetieres
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 80 S. Main St. Freeport

SPORTSWEAR
Military Supplies
—WORK CLOTHES
Scheff's

76 MAIN STREET
(Next to State Thea.)
Tel. Hempstead 6323
OPEN EVENINGS

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

Fann's
New Selection of
Holiday Dresses and Hats
255 Fulton Avenue

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Enna Jetticks
$5 to $6.50
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
269 FULTON AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 4848
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

DON'T DELAY! BUY IT TODAY! CARRY IT AWAY!
It's a good rule for a war-time yule! Our stocks are at their bountiful peak now . . . they won't be a month from now! So—this is a warning to do your Christmas shopping now!

ROTHSCHILD'S CHRISTMAS GIFTS
A fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Gift Wares and Lelong Perfume await your selection. *Shop Early*
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers

CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St. Ithaca, N. Y.
Ladies' Dresses, Millinery, Trillium Underwear in Gowns, Slips, Panties—Tailored and Lace Trim.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Phone 2761
Your Thanksgiving table will be more attractive decorated with Chrysanthemums and Pompons from our shop.
Bool's Flowerdale, Inc.
21 SE. State Street Dial 2758

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Open Window
THANKSGIVING DINNER
Served 12:00 to 8:30
Special Menu for Children
OLIVE WALSH, President
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9395

Dulion's
Thanksgiving Dinner
SERVED NOON TO 8:00
Junior Plates for Children
37-38 90th Street HA. 6-1079

The Home of a Turkey Dinner
THONEBE'S RESTAURANT
3706 82ND STREET
We have a large selection of Chocolate Turkeys, Candies and Ice Cream

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE
NEMETH'S
Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey Now
QUALITY MEATS
76-22 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEwtown 9-0437

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-03 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-02 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

MEYER'S RESTAURANT
Exclusive THANKSGIVING DINNER will be served all day.
A full line of exclusive chocolates
82-03 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 9-9079

No Blackout of Glamour at
BETTY'S
HAT SHOP
FROM $5.00
All millinery made in our own workroom.
37-31 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
89-14 163rd Street

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Inc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

Fur Hats
Made to order—We supply fur if desried.
Attractive Hats $1.98 and up
LOUISE
165-21 Hillside Ave.

JAMESTOWN

Christmas Is in the Air
Shop Now at
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE
JAMESTOWN

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Shop Now—To Be Sure
Bigelow's
Jamestown, N. Y.

Make Your Thanksgiving Complete with purchases from
G. C. MURPHY CO.
12-20 W. 3rd Street
Jamestown, New York

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

The Clock Tea Room
121 Argonne Drive Ri. 1166
Dinners daily except Monday
Luncheons on reservation
Special Holiday Dinners
Reservations Requested

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP
3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170
A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special Holiday table arrangements.

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

Sarah Heddens
31 Wardman Road, Kenmore, N. Y.
Delectable chocolates, bonbons and glacés.
We ship everywhere.
Mrs. Nina D. Beier Phone RI. 3234

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

GIFTS GREETING CARDS
Lamps—Stationery
Costume Jewelry
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
84 ATLANTIC AVENUE

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Featured in our CHILDREN'S Dept. Children's All-Wool Snow Suits, Zip Cuffs—Fully Lined.
$6.98 and up
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
132 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

MUELLER'S
Good Candy
82 Atlantic Avenue

MAMARONECK

Chrysanthemums
Are Now in Their Glory.
We Have Them in Great Variety.
THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
WEST POST ROAD Tel. Mamaroneck 1608

Ditman's
VISIT OUR SHOP FOR SATURDAY SPECIALS
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

CAPPUS Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
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42 4TH AVENUE

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PEGGY
All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
16 South Fourth Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	L	E	P	T		
G		O	L	E		W
L	A	V	I	N	I	A
E	Y	E		Z	O	G
N	E		G	A	N	G
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A	L	L		F	U	R
S	K	Y	L	A	R	K
S		O	A	R		S
	I	N	G	O	T	

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

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Famous for Millinery since 1893
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A Complete Line of
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ICE SKATES AND SKIS
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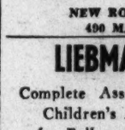

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FROZEN FANCIES
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

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84A Montague St., Brooklyn
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PRIME MEAT and Poultry
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NEW YORK

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When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires.
She will give your order prompt and efficient attention and you'll get your order on the next delivery.
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Flowers Help Morale and Also Help the Thanksgiving Cheer
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WALLACE CO.
For Christmas
Don't Delay . . . Buy It Today . . . and Carry It Away!

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'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

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FAYS *Scientific Corseting*
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Lingerie *Sportswear*
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Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
Custom Coats to Order
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A Shop Also at Rockville Centre

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JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
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And Other Nationally Known Brands
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For inspection at home call
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NEW YORK

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The Nation's Model Laundry
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Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
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Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

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Delicious Candy
Home Made Ice Cream
Sandwiches at All Times

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We deliver Culver 481-483

Bartholomay PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

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that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
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Call or Write

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Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

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Laundered Coal
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NEW YORK

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Try the economical
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Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

George's Pastry Shop
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French and Danish Pastry
Holiday Forms
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Tel. Rockville Centre 367 and 368

For Thanksgiving
Homestead Candies
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Greeting Cards
Gift Suggestions, Novelty Furniture, Lamps, etc., at Attractive Prices!
Outlet for Manufacturer's Samples
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Heathcote Inn
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Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Thanksgiving Supplies
Fireplace Grates
Fireplace Accessories
11 SPENCER PLACE

HOMEMADE PUMPKIN and MINCE PIES
Fruit Cakes and Other Thanksgiving Specialties
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46 Garth Road 8 Chase Road
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General Electric Heating Equipment
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FREIGHTWAY
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These Birds Are Considered by the Department of Agriculture as a Quality Superior to Any Other on the Market. PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR THANKSGIVING.

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The Union Book Co.
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Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel.

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Picture Framing
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Books for Christmas
Christmas Cards
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NEW YORK
SYRACUSE (Continued)

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SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S
MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Esther Mathieu, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Barnes Flower Shop
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QUALITY — VALUE — APPRECIATION
The complete Music Store
Clark Music Co.
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Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
113 S. Salina

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Feyls Hat Shop
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Opposite Proctor's Theater
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Dependable Furs
Misses and Women's Apparel
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Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Lena Bermont
formerly of L. Bermont-Cleaners
The Cambridge Cleaners
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Opp. Oppenheim Collins W. P. 8611

The Largest Variety of
Parker PENS
VACUMATIC
in Westchester
Please come in and see them
DRUSS ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
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"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

Custom Tailoring
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Fur Coats. Cloth Coats sculptured to make you lovely
Your dated coat RE-STYLED to look like NEW!
Repairing and Alterations
Projanskys
Precious Ready-to-Wear FURS
Tailors and Furriers to Gentlewomen
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✓ Lighting Fixtures ✓ Linoleums ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
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W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized Milk
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

OUR ANNIVERSARY SALE
is
YOUR BIRTHDAY OPPORTUNITY
Dresses, Coats, Furs, Suits, Millinery and Sportswear
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Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
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La Debutante Shoppe
features smart selection of
Coats—Suits—Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Avenue

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
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SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
112 Main Street Phone
White Plains, N. Y. White Plains 10051

Valentine's Meat Market
"Select Meats and Reliable Sea Food"
WE DELIVER!!
118 WEST POST RD. W. P. 5322

Whether it's khaki or blue, he'll appreciate a gift from our Service Men's Canteen.
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

Delicious Pastries
FRESH BREAD and a complete variety of FRENCH and DINNER ROLLS
DANISH PASTRY and an assortment of HOME MADE PIES and CAKES
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HILRAY BAKE SHOP
190 MAIN STREET

Complete Selection of Boys' and Young Men's Wear
SHERMAN'S
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YONKERS

Flowers for Every Occasion
SOUTH YONKERS FLORAL CO.
505 South Broadway Tel. 3-6635

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

HEADQUARTERS IN YONKERS FOR
RED CROSS SHOES
Smartly Styled in the Newest Materials
All Sizes One Price $6.95
18 MAIN STREET TEL. YON. 3-2164

No Thanksgiving Dinner Complete Without One of
SICKLEY'S PIES
FAMOUS SINCE 1886
Mince—Pumpkin—Cherry—Apple, etc.
TEL. YON. 3-0103

Shop Early for Christmas Gifts
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—HANDKERCHIEFS
HANDBAGS — GLOVES — HOUSE COATS
DRESSES—WALLETS—KEY CASES
E. H. TIMM
23 NORTH BROADWAY

Sey-Mour Shop
423 SOUTH BROADWAY
EST. 1930
A Thanksgiving Message to the many friends we have made through The Christian Science Monitor.
May We Suggest Early Christmas Shopping This Year.
"WE BRING NEW YORK TO YOU"

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Photo Quiz

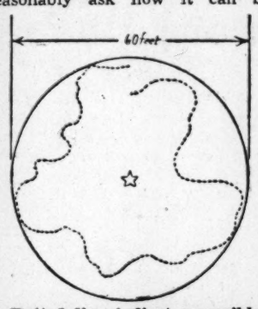
Wide World

Groping around in blacked-out areas is not for Jeff Donnell, Hollywood actress. Miss Donnell's solution to dimouts is at the other end of the leash and may be viewed in an adjoining column.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Earth's Geographic Poles Are Stationary as to Location?

Since no one yet has lived at either pole to observe its nature, and since the geographic pole is not visible anyhow, one might reasonably ask how it can be known whether or not the poles are stationary.



Dotted line indicates possible wandering of geographic pole over a period of 14 months.

The answer to that question is that an astronomer can determine the exact angle between a plumb line and the axis of the earth for the time the observation was made. By making several successive observations of this kind, variations in the direction of the earth's axis may be measured.

It has been discovered that the point where the earth's axis of rotation intersects the surface of the ground (that is, the geographic pole) is not stationary but moves around a variable and irregular curve which could be included in a circle some sixty feet in diameter.

Thus, an explorer wishing to plant his country's flag exactly on the pole would find this feat impossible due to the pole's roving nature, unless he made arrangements for the flag to move accordingly.

If the explorer made his home at the top of the world and made accurate daily determinations of the pole's location, he would note that it moved from one to three inches a day, slowly describing an irregular curve sometimes near and sometimes more distant from a central point. And the pole would finally wander back to the segment of the circle where it started, the time required for the trip being in the neighborhood of fourteen months.

This polar movement was first shown in 1890 through the study of a great mass of astronomical data and calculations made for an entirely different purpose. Ten years later astronomical stations were set up by the International Geodetic Association in various parts of the world, with a view to obtaining more data on the exact path traversed by the poles.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it. — Acts 5:38, 39

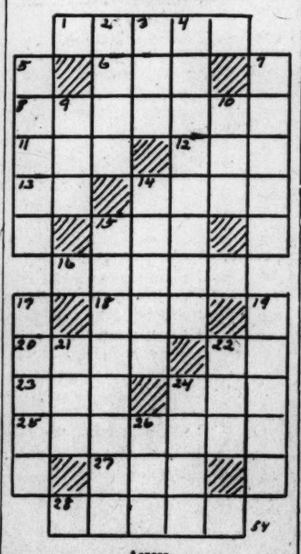
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "Germany is dealing with an enemy who will apply any means to strike her down!" declares Goebbels, who slipped up and told the truth for once.

The New Yorker: There is to be an oil pipeline from Illinois to ease the gasoline situation for the Eastern states. Optimists believe that it will be completed before all the tires have popped.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Cretan poet Epimenides is fabled to have done what for 57 years?
6—What was first name of Bolvaag, Norwegian-American novelist?
8—Who was second wife of Aeneas?
11—Island Gotland has been called the "—— of the Baltic."
12—What European king wed Countess Geraldine Apponyi, of Hungary?
13—If you were in Bombay, in what direction would travel to reach Lucknow (abbr.)?
14—What do you call a group of persons associated under the same direction?
15—Who is one of Forsytes in John Galsworthy's story?
16—Void is what?
18—What is 9th largest State in the Union (abbr.)?
20—What is a very small brook?
22—What is a prefix signifying "with"?
23—Every one.
24—Thick hair of animals.
25—What bird is called by Wordsworth "pilgrim of the sky"?
27—Rowing implement.
28—What is a mass of metal cast into a mold?

Down

2—What is said to make the world go round?
3—Who was a Biblical high priest?
4—What seaport of Cornwall is most westerly town of England?
5—What is first name of Cunningham, famous runner?
7—Who is Wenham's associate in "Vanity Fair" (pose)?
9—What is a sailor's "yes"?
10—Who was adopted by Xuthus and Creusa on advice of the oracle?
14—Knot in wood is what?
15—Who is Christian's fiercest adversary in Pilgrim's Progress"?
17—Talmi gold is what?
19—What are pronged tools?
21—Family.
22—Mongrel dog is what?
24—What is a seaport of Portugal?
26—To loiter.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.

Just for Fun— By Gene Carr

"Mother says I don't peel 'em right!"

In Lighter Vein

Rank Amateur

Amateur Golfer: "Tsk! Tsk! Surely there can't be any worse players than I am."

Instructor: "There are maybe worse players, but they dinna' play."

$64 Question

"Why are road hogs like poor golfers?"

"That's because both have a weakness for driving out of bounds."

Something Cheaper

Jeweler: Here's a nice little diamond for a dollar.

Prospective: Well, it's O. K., but haven't you got imitation ones cheaper?—Columbia Jester.

Elevator to You

Kind-hearted Motorist: "Can I give you a lift, sir?"

Professor (absently): "Well, sir, it is extremely kind of you, but I am afraid that at present it would be quite useless. You see, I am living in a bungalow."

Daily Quotation

SPEAK clearly if you speak at all.
—Holmes

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

The stamp market, at least in New York, is more active than it was six months ago, and business was good even then. There is demand for semi-postals, airmails, and late pictorials, particularly from Central Europe.

Reason may be an increased interest in stamps as a hobby, but more likely reflects greater prosperity among collectors, as well as recognition of stamps as an investment.

Argentina has come out with a new 30 cent airmail stamp, the design showing shaded airplane wings. Copies and further details are not yet available to North American dealers. . . . China has been running short of seven-cent stamps and is surcharging the eight-cent green stamps which bear the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, as illustrated here. . . . Barbados has come out with two values which differ from previous issues. The half-penny, which was green, now is in brown, and the one-penny which was carmine now is green. The design, "Seal of the Colony," a symbolic picture of Britain's sea empire, remains the same. . . . The new Aden series, which has interested collectors because of its pictorial attractiveness, continues to arrive in driblets. Latest available, according to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., are the two rupees for Mukalla state, and five rupees for Seiyrum. . . .

New French Guiana and Indo-China stamps in the airmail set appear without the initials R.F., which meant (past tense) Republique Française. . . . Kenya has issued some reprints on "war paper" in the same values and designs which have been in use. These include 5, 10, 30 and 50 cents, 1 and 3 shillings.

Daily Anecdote

Judgment Appealed

While George Ade was conducting a dramatic column on a Chicago newspaper, a press agent of a coming theatrical attraction walked into Ade's office and offered a long article which was primarily an advertisement for the coming show. "Ade," he said, "I want you to run this story for me. It's a good, interesting article, and you will be doing me a great favor by using it."

"I'm sorry," replied Ade, "but we can't use it. It's too much of an advertisement of your show. Why the business office would want to charge you regular advertising rates for printing it!"

The press agent mournfully departed, but next morning Ade was astonished to find the publicity man's story occupying several columns on the editorial page. Later in the day the managing editor came into Ade's office, spread out the editorial page, and said, "That's the sort of theatrical stuff we want. And what do you think, Ade? It cost us only twenty dollars!"

Photo Quiz Answer

Wide World

At the end of Miss Donnell's leash is Bosco, a seeing owl trained to lead its mistress through the dark. At least that's the information given on the photograph.

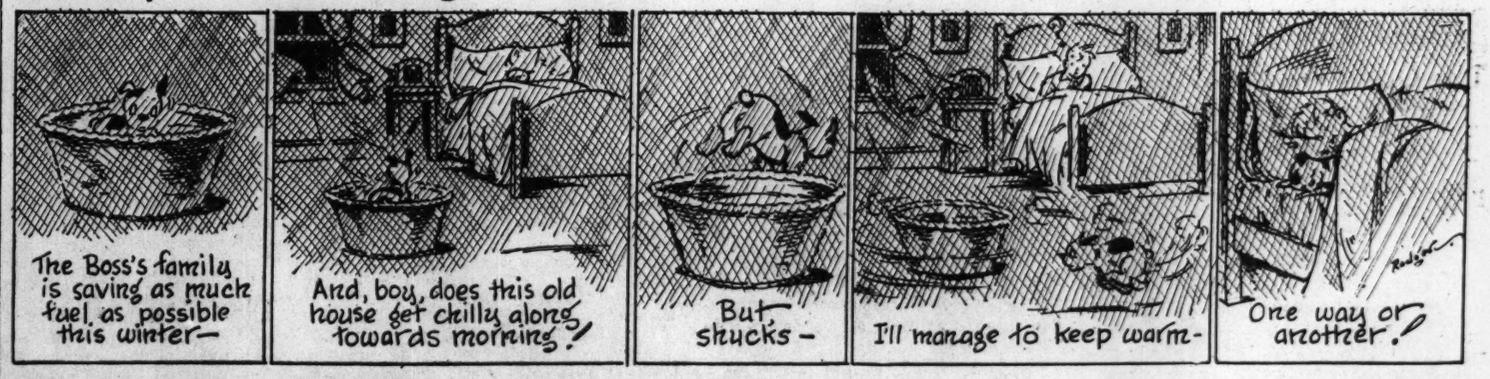
NEWS ITEM— LOS ANGELES—Graduates of the Pipefitters School at California Shipbuilding Corp. receive 2-inch pipe as a diploma.

SORRY, WATERCRESS, I DROPPED YOUR DIPLOMA
I SEE The Short Circuit Electrical School IS HAVING ITS GRADUATION EXERCISES
THERE'S YOUR DIPLOMA, AXEL
ZING
BRAWNY BLACKSMITH SCHOOL Graduation today under The Spreading Chestnut Tree
The PIN & NEEDLE SEWING SOCIETY
SIMPLE LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS OF WAR-WORKING WIVES
EXCUSE ME, MR. THIMMBLE, BUT YOU'RE SITTING ON YOUR DIPLOMA
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Problems of a Rash Inventor* By Le Pelley

WHERE DID YOU PUT THAT CAN OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE?
IT'S STILL IN THE SHED — WE'D BETTER MOVE IT...
BUT HOW? AND WHERE? IT ISN'T SAFE TO PUT IT ANYWHERE!
WELL — I'VE THOUGHT UP AN IDEA ...
WE'LL TAKE JUST A FEW GRAINS AT A TIME AND SCATTER THEM FAR AND WIDE..
FINE! IN THAT WAY IT CAN'T DO MUCH DAMAGE
BUT STILL ... SUPPOSE A CHICKEN PICKED UP A LOT OF GRAINS AND THEN LAID AN EGG — AND SOMEBODY DROPPED THE EGG —
OH ME! I GUESS WE HAVEN'T FIGURED IT OUT YET !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Where There's a Will—There's a Way"—or Something Like That!* By Rodgers


The Boss's family is saving as much fuel as possible this winter—
And, boy, does this old house get chilly along towards morning!
But shucks—
I'll manage to keep warm—
One way or another!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Problem in Chemistry* By The Hagers

"The baby, Ted, we'll have to feed. Each day a quart of milk she'll need."

A quart of milk I went to buy. "Our baby's very young," said I.

"The certified or pasteurized, Condensed milk or homogenized?"

My answer filled the clerk with awe. "When I was young I drank mine raw."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Role of Congress

Mr. Dooley's famous reminder that the Supreme Court reads the election returns applies also to Congress. Washington observers are reporting evidences of post-election independence even in the hold-over "lame duck" Congress. Rejection by the House Ways and Means Committee of President Roosevelt's request for power to suspend for the duration laws hampering the free movement of goods, information and persons into and out of the United States, is cited as an example.

In so far as it displays Congressional determination to do its own legislating instead of rubber stamping bills sent up from the White House the action is healthy. So, too, is the Committee's announced intention to draft a measure with more specific authority. There has been too much disposition in Congress to accept loosely drawn bills giving administrative officers ill-defined powers. The war emergency does not require Congress to abdicate its policy-making function, and more willingness of the lawmakers to take responsibility is welcome.

Yet the situation demands much more than the negative action just taken. To play its role adequately either in war or peace Congress must do much more than check the Executive. The Committee's recognition that the main purpose of the President's proposal is desirable supports the hope that it will produce effective affirmative action.

In doing so it will have to overcome special and local interests which in the past have log-rolled through Congress the very obstructions to free movement that are hampering the war effort. It was because Congress could not resist the tariff-raising pressures of such blocs that the President got authority to make reciprocal trade agreements. That weakness of Congress is one reason for the present request from the White House.

This subjection to log-rolling is one of the basic faults which Congress must overcome before it can act most effectively in behalf of the general welfare. Its correction will not be easily achieved, but the necessities of wartime should lessen selfish pressures. Yet if Congress is to maintain its power and usefulness it will have to do further house-cleaning. The present spectacle of filibustering in the Senate is one which, however misunderstood by the public, is no help to Congress. Most immediately important is some method of making Congress more efficient in dealing with the war.

More than two years ago this newspaper recommended the formation of a general joint committee of the two houses which could be consulted by the President on the more important national defense measures. Mr. Roosevelt has at times called Congressional leaders into conference, but most of the time only members of his own party have been consulted about war measures which are essentially nonpartisan.

Congressional committees include members of both parties, but too often there are personal or political rivalries and divisions between the two houses to make responsible and rapid action difficult. The slowness and confusions which held up action on the last tax bill for months are examples of the present inefficiency. A joint tax committee would be a real improvement. Many other reforms have been proposed to modernize Congress.

But most pressing is the formation of a bipartisan committee which can speak with some authority in consultation with the President and can get Congress to act more constructively and effectively in co-operation with the Executive. Independence is needed, but it should be affirmative in effect, not negative. Congress, reading the election returns, should realize that it received a mandate, not for obstruction but for action.

Food Strategy in N. Africa

North Africa illustrates the first example of the positive use that America is to make of food as a weapon of war. President Roosevelt has ordered shipment of whatever foods the Generals find needed in Morocco, Algieria and Tunisia. Aside from the humanitarian factors, it is presumed this will help win support from the native population—a population, let it be noted, already partly won over by another American export, movies. The war correspondents cable that the civil population is greatly intrigued by the real life "cops and robbers" being conveniently staged on their doorsteps.

Until now, there has only been the negative use of food, denial. And while Allied troops will hardly find in North Africa the same starvation prevailing in many parts of the Continent, they are likely to find sharp demand for specific things.

Since 1904, France has been developing in her colonies an agricultural production designed to fill gaps in her home farming. This meant, in the main, the growing of cereals, which are the great European deficiency. Although some tropical fruits, figs, oranges, apricots, olives, dates and grapes are grown, and even some livestock, the bulk of the traffic northward to France was grain for the dairy herds and poultry flocks, as well as for the bread so basic to European diets.

In turn, dairy and poultry products, processed foods and manufactured goods went southward. While the Mediterranean was free, it resulted in a balance highly profitable to France, for she had to import from the New World across the Atlantic only 161,000 tons of wheat a year, compared with the 695,000 tons required by much smaller Belgium, or the 688,000 tons needed in the Netherlands. But British naval activity without, plus German demands within, have thrust this food economy awry, so there are doubtless shortages and lack of balance on both shores of the Mediterranean now.

So far as the strategy of food is concerned, the march into North Africa seems to equal in wisdom the military strategy. It will tighten the blockade on Europe's acute need for foods, and upset all the careful German plans—already partially executed—for exploiting to the full the resources of this area. Moreover, North Africa itself will make no ponderous drains on the food and shipping resources of the United Nations. Indeed, it is likely to supply surpluses of some bulky, hard to move foods for the armies, and for those peoples in the Middle East and in Europe (including starving Spain, perhaps) who align themselves with the Allied cause.

Laval on Top

Pétain was a symbol of France—not of the Third Republic, of course, but yet of France as a continuing nation.

Darlan was a symbol of authority deriving sanction from the Pétain regime.

But Laval is only Laval.

Where many Frenchmen had doubts about the legality of Vichy, not many can have doubts about the illegality of Laval.

That the reappointment of the Auvergnat as "heir presumptive" was not a voluntary act of Pétain is borne out by the history of the relationship of the two men. Pétain ousted Laval from this post in December, 1940, in favor of Darlan, partly because of the pro-Nazi dealings which Laval carried on behind Marshal Pétain's back and partly, no doubt, because of the menace to the Marshal's own position, and some say even to his life, while Laval remained heir to the Marshal's power.

Laval came back. Last April he resumed his position but under orders to make a strict accounting of his acts to Marshal Pétain, and without title to the Vichy "succession." Now the Marshal has conferred on his erstwhile subordinate "power on his simple signature alone to make laws and issue decrees." Laval today is accountable only to the Nazis.

But it is not at all clear that Pétain is more than a prisoner. His voice has not been heard on the radio; his statements are being made for him. The resignation of members of the Vichy regime who are known as Darlan men shows that further conflict is brewing within the inner circles of French politics. Between the merely ultra-conservative Frenchmen who have hoped in vain for a French renaissance under a Fascist "new order" and those politicians who have been playing for personal power at France's expense, the line is being ever more clearly drawn. The French people must see it as a line between mistaken patriots and outright traitors. The decrees Laval can now make plainly rest on German military might, without any reference to French consent.

His appointment should only hasten the further active adherence of Frenchmen everywhere to the United Nations cause. Their support in Africa has already developed from its passive phases into active military collaboration. In France itself, it would appear, the Nazis are apprehensive of a similar trend. Laval is the only leader who cares little enough for Frenchmen to be relied on for the necessary reign of terror.

Doubtless some of us feel that some of the results in the recent election were worth the 1942 income tax. But some of us may not be of the same opinion in 1944.

Unconquerables

French Youth Will Not Submit

They were twelve young, very young Frenchmen, mostly from the Norman and Breton coast. When the war started, they all volunteered for the French flying forces and became student-pilots in one of France's air schools. They were eager to fight against the hereditary enemy of their country, but France broke down and the students were dismissed. Yet the twelve would not return to their homes. They decided to continue the struggle against the Nazis on their own.

* * *

General de Gaulle's appeal to the French had reached them, and in their secret meetings the young men resolved to join the Free French army. They borrowed money from their parents and friends and bought a small nine-ton sailing vessel, the "Buhara." They installed an outboard motor, purchased some food, and on a cold, foggy winter day set out to sea, hoping to reach England. Soon the motor broke down, and the small boat went adrift. When dawn rose, the craft was overtaken by a German patrol-boat and the young men were arrested.

When they returned to port, and were led to prison surrounded by German soldiers, the town people watched from their thresholds, grim and sad. The trial before the German military court was summary. The German judges offered mercy to any of the young men who were willing to denounce the instigators of their flight. All refused! The Nazis sentenced the oldest of them to be executed, and the others to hard labor for lifetime. None of them flinched.

* * *

When they were brought back to prison, Jean M. and Pierre D, who were sentenced to die, were separated from their comrades. When evening fell, a song was heard from their cell:

> Mourir pour la patrie,
> C'est le sort le plus beau,
> Le plus digne d'envie. . . . !

It was Pierre who sang with loud voice. A prison guard brought a letter to the others who sat in gloomy silence watching the first gleam of daylight breaking through the small cell window. They recognized Jean's handwriting:

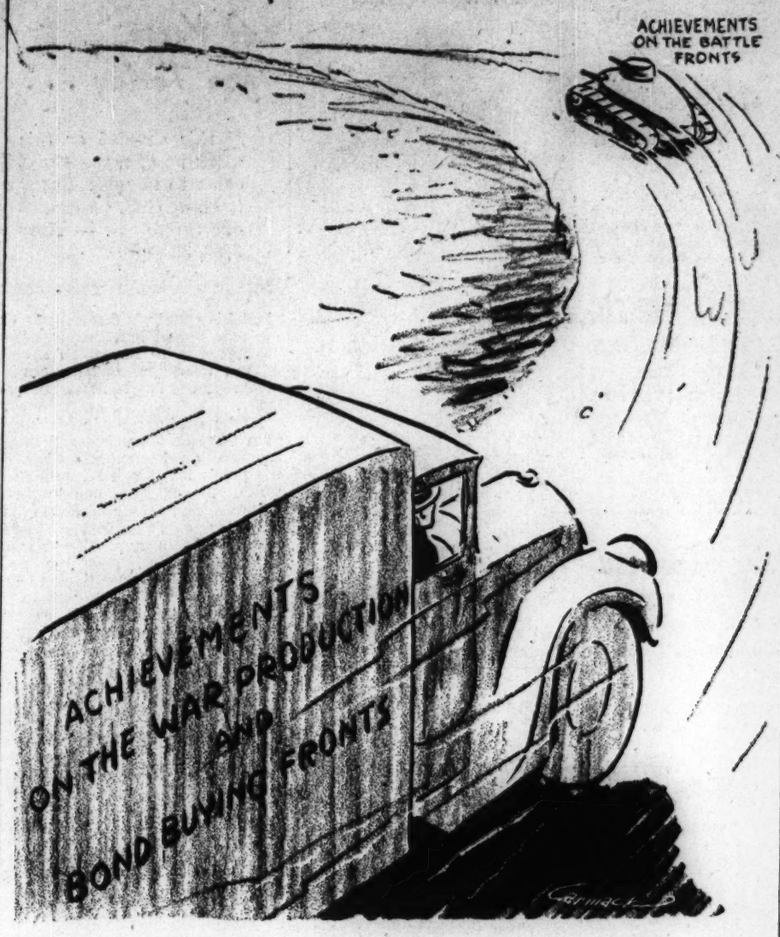
> Dear Friends and Brothers: Tomorrow at dawn, about 5 o'clock, we will be told that our petition for clemency was refused, and an hour later we will have left this life. Before we fall beneath the German bullets, we will stand hand in hand and cry, "Vive la France!" You, like us, have committed the crime of loving our country. We pay without regret the price of our patriotism. . . . And you, dear comrades, in time of hope and ill fortune, remember us and be worthy of us. Pray for our dear France and for us, too, and tell the truth everywhere. Adieu
>
> Jean M.

* * *

Both were shot at dawn. They died as they had lived, courageously. The ten others were sent to German concentration camps in France. They are still there, living under Nazi iron rule, abused by ruthless Nazi hangmen. Yet neither they nor their murdered comrades have been forgotten. French underground papers have published their story, and their names have become a symbol of French resistance against Nazi oppression. Thousands and thousands of French youth are willing to follow their example.

E. K.

Setting a Fast Pace for Us



Unlabored Musings

Leadership

"Reason and calm judgment," says Tacitus, are the qualities that belong specifically to a leader, and as there is no monopoly in those things, there is no reason why any of us should not have the qualities of leadership. On the contrary, there is good reason why we *should* have them. For, if leadership does not mean domination of all minds by a single human personality, and it does not, may it not be that it actually consists in some divine quality latent in every heart, awaiting only an opportunity to spring into expression and provide the needed guidance in the hour of emergency.

This divine quality must, one would say, manifest itself in the individual capacity common to all, though in greatly varying degrees, of distinguishing between right and wrong. Sometimes it is called simply—conscience. No one can enjoy a monopoly of this function, but when it is exercised to the full, it will provide a standard for a whole community and give it a sense of stability. One can employ it, or not, at will, but one may develop it to the point of making it one's closest mentor, or neglect it, so that it fades into the background of thought and is not readily retrieved.

Democracy, in its most awakened form, calls for the full exercise of this function, but it has not yet evolved any clearly defined plan for insuring this spiritual leadership. Perhaps there never will be any such plan. Is it not clear, however, that there is laid upon every citizen of the state the solemn obligation to cultivate these qualities of reason and judgment, in order that in the hour of emergency he may be ready to do his part in either supplying, or recognizing, the leadership called for in any given emergency. If one cannot himself supply the leadership, the next most important thing must be to recognize it in another and proclaim it. This means some sacrifice of self and in case that word sounds pedantic and objectionable, let us see just what it is that has to be sacrificed. Such things as conservatism, or unwillingness to see any change in the existing order; resentment and impatience at the daily record of suffering and loss; the love of sensationalism, and a general desire to escape into channels of selfish enjoyment; pessimism and defeatism and unwillingness to shoulder one's own share of responsibility—all these things have to go by the board. One cannot carry them along and still maintain the capacity for reason and calm judgment.

Surely this was what was meant by the statement, "Ye are the light of the world." Because your minds are cleared of all this worthless baggage, you are ready to accept the duty of leadership and thus to become the light of the world.

St. Paul furnishes an outstanding example of this kind of leadership in the shipwreck, so vividly described in Acts 27. Although he had no status on the ship, other than that of passenger, and a prisoner at that, in the hour of greatest emergency he stood forth as a consummate leader. Not only did he direct the activities of the sailors, but those of the soldiers, who formed his guard, as well, and in addition he cheered them greatly by attending to their physical needs, and encouraging them in the expectation of good, with the result that the whole lot got safely to land. After that outstanding demonstration of leadership, Paul resumed his place as prisoner and relinquished any control that might have come to him, as the result of their personal admiration for his conduct.

The democracies have had proof again and again that the right people are raised up to fill such positions of prominence as circumstances and the need of the hour may call into being, and it is evident that every thinking member of the community has a clearly defined responsibility in this respect, namely, that of hitching his allegiance to his highest ideal of citizenship and of fitting himself to accept leadership when the call comes.

CENTURION

Fighting Men as Men of Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Don't worry about me, Mom. God has always watched over me and now in war, I know that He will protect and guard me."

Millions of homes throughout America—as well as in Britain and the Dominions—are treasuring messages like this from soldiers in camps on the front lines in most parts of the world and from sailors on the Seven Seas.

American soldiers and Navy men on board ship are asking radio stations to broadcast hymns. The men's preference is voted on each week and the favorite hymn is played and sung every Sunday evening on the "Hour of Charm." Navy men afloat and ashore are listening to these hymns such as one I heard recently, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," followed by assurances to "mom and dad" that Navy chaplains are diligently ministering to the religious needs of the men in the service.

* * *

Army generals, from Washington to Pershing, have prayed. Not only have our American admirals (like Farragut) been praying men, but those in the forecastle. Nearly everyone remembers how, the month after Pearl Harbor, three naval aviation enlisted men were forced down in the South Pacific with nothing except a rubber life raft and a new-born belief that God's strength would sustain them if they asked Him for help. They drifted and prayed for thirty-four days. Their prayers were answered.

If the men in the crews of old naval ships followed their leaders we can be sure that Admiral Farragut's men prayed as he did the night before the battle in Mobile Bay. He expressed himself to his wife in much the same words as men now are writing to "mom":

"It has pleased God to protect me thus far. I have been nothing more than an instrument in the hands of God, well supported by my officers and men. I am going into Mobile Bay if God is my leader as I hope He is and in Him I place my trust."

Farragut's well worn prayer book which he kept with him during all his naval campaigns has been preserved and is now in the Chapel of the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

One of the Navy's heroes at the battle of Santiago in '98 was Capt. Jack Philip, commanding the Texas, who said after the battle, "Don't cheer, boys. Those poor fellows are dying." Captain Philip's naval chaplain said: "His Christian belief influenced all his actions but did not affect adversely his virile efficiency. I remember him for his dependence on God. After the battle he called the crew aft and said: 'All who wish, may join me in thanks to Almighty God.' All hands took off their caps and knelt in prayer."

But prayer and divine service on board ship were never allowed to interfere with naval duty as Captain Philip saw it. He peremptorily called off a Sunday-evening service when his ship was endangered by rebels in Rio Janeiro.

Finally Captain Philip's religious convictions had a practical every day application for all the men of the Navy. He directed some of his ambition to the creation of the first Y. M. C. A.

Like Farragut, Nelson uttered his prayers on the eve of battle. Thus as Trafalgar's fighting was about to begin, Nelson on his knees on the deck of the Victory prayed:

"May the great God whom I worship grant to my country a glorious victory and may no misconduct in anyone tarnish it and may humanity after victory be predominant. I commit my life to Him who made me, and may His blessings alight on my endeavors for serving my country faithfully. To Him I resign myself and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend."

* * *

After that, Nelson composed the greatest naval signal ever hoisted in war or peace: "England expects every man to do his duty."

Gen. Robert E. Lee, who bore the hopes of the Confederacy, was always absorbed in his religious beliefs. When his armies failed him once in 1863, he wrote his wife: "The Ruler of the Universe willed otherwise." Again in 1863: "As soldiers we have sinned against Almighty God; we have relied too much on our own armies. God is our only refuge and our strength. God is the Giver of victory. God's will ought to be our aim. I am contented that His designs should be accepted."

No general in history prayed so fervently and often as Stonewall Jackson. "On Him, I rely," said Jackson, "we are sustained by Divine Providence. The text of one's life is: 'God's will be done.'"

Jackson prayed while in camp, and when under fire, for divine help to do his duty. Jackson saw the "visible finger of God," he said, in every incident of life.

LOUIS J. GULLIVER
Commander, U. S. Navy, Retired
Annapolis, Md.

The Wide Horizon

The Battle Beyond the War

By Carlyle Morgan

HOME FRONT, U. S. A.

All is not quiet on the American postwar front. A fight is in the making. Two sides are marshaling forces. Even before the shooting war stops a battle may be in progress. Its outcome can justify or nullify the sacrifices that American soldiers, sailors, nurses, are making in the Far East and in Africa.

The American public is not aware of the preparations for this battle, because most of the war paint put on by one side has been used for camouflage, and because the other side has only recently been shocked to full awareness of the menace developing against the United States' postwar interests.

The shock was administered by the recent elections. But not in the fact that they so greatly favored the Republicans. What served warning was the apathy or confusion of voters faced with the issue of isolationism vs. world co-operation. As a result, leaders of social-political movements representing a considerable portion of the Protestant community in the United States, are bestirring themselves.

As one of these leaders puts it, the hole into which isolationists scurried when the Japanese smashed at Pearl Harbor is not a very deep hole; the elections are encouraging some of them to climb out; they hope that their shouting about "full support for the war effort" will drown out questions as to where they stand on the peace effort.

* * *

Not even a statement like that of New York's Representative Hamilton Fish in support—currently—of an international police force is regarded as too encouraging. He may have changed his mind about his actual votes on lend-lease, the draft law and so forth. Massachusetts' Senator Lodge also may have moved nearer to a co-operationist position than he is thought to be. His record is better than that of Mr. Fish. And Senator Lodge has indicated his interest in postwar world organization. But his pre-election remark that he did not intend to apologize for not having been a "warmonger" has caused leaders of movements for international order to wonder where he would stand if confronted with the issue of world government.

Taking the question westward to Illinois answers it with the re-election of C. Wayland Brooks to the Senate, after a record of votes against lend-lease, against extension of the draft law, and other measures to aid nations fighting against Naziism.

It is often argued that what political leaders believed before Pearl Harbor is not a true measure of what they have learned since. This is earnestly to be hoped. But the direction of their outlook had to be altered to fit the necessities of war; it may be understandably asked whether, with the return of peace, that direction may alter once again.

"Full support of the war effort" requires a willingness on the part of every American to co-operate not only with his own Government but with America's allies. It does not, however, commit anybody to full support of the peace effort.

* * *

After this war political leaders of yet undetermined color may be holding the balance of power between forces that would insure peace through co-operation and forces that would toss peace onto the roulette table of isolationism. That is the fact that workers for world peace must work with today.

The foremost among them recognize this. They know that politicians must watch the votes, and that where public servants stand when postwar organization of collective security becomes the main political issue depends on whether the voters have shown that American citizens are aware of its importance.

If this election told the politicians anything, it seems to have told them that acceptable domestic records on domestic affairs may outweigh dangerous records on foreign issues. It told them that while the American people have awakened—since Pearl Harbor—to the need of defending themselves in co-operation with their allies against despotism and aggression, they are only partly awake to the reasons why this defense must take place on bloody battlefields instead of in council rooms and assembly halls.

Leaders of religious and social groups are seeking today for practical suggestions as to how to bring home to peace-loving Americans the necessity of making their voice clear. The demand for international co-operation must be so definite, they say, that no politician will dare to betray the greatest hope of the coming postwar period as a few were able to betray the greatest hope of 1918.

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